

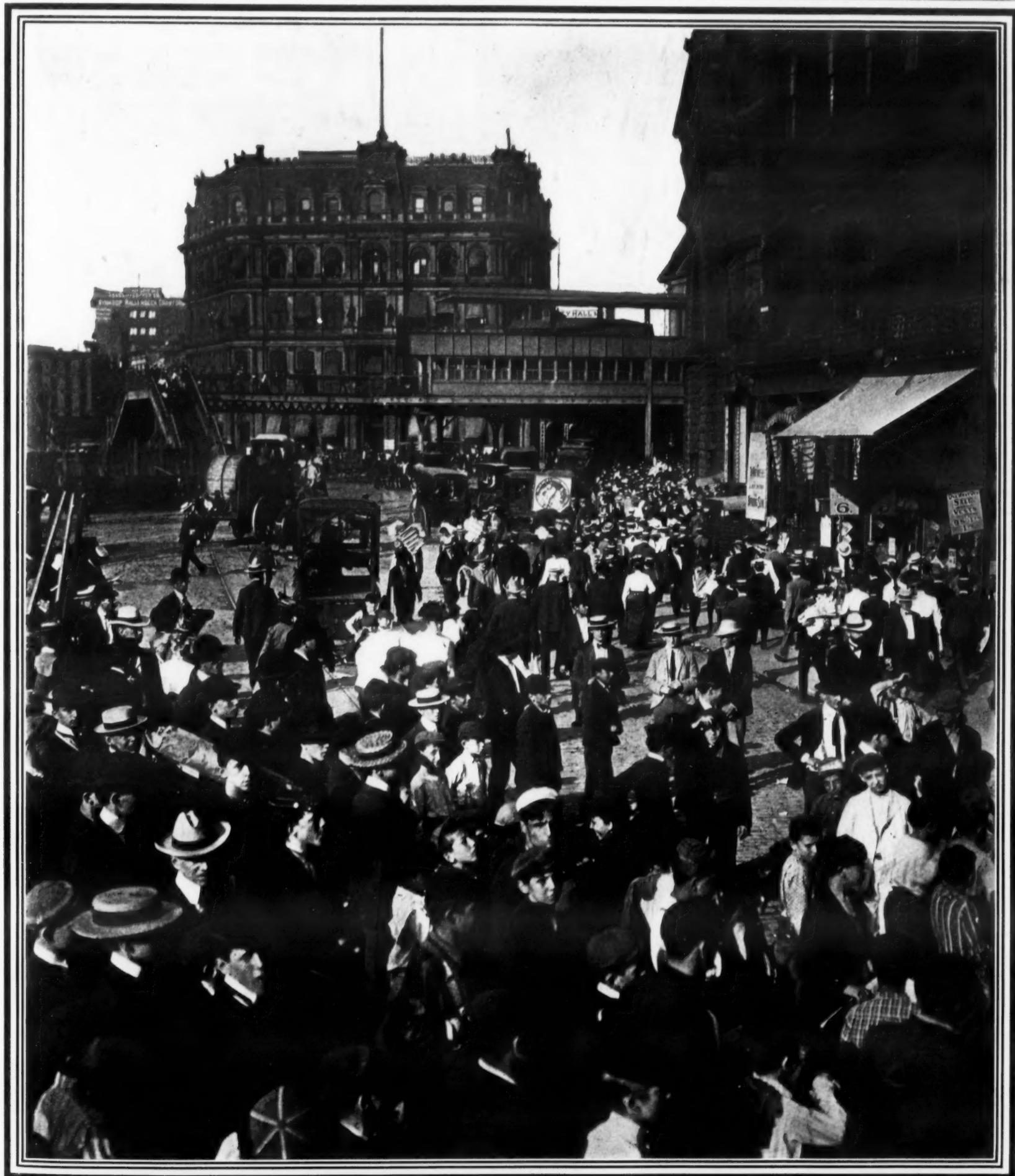
# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Vol. XCVII. No. 2502

New York, August 20, 1903

Price 10 Cents



MOST DENSELY-TRAVELED SPOT ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE.  
MANHATTAN END OF BROOKLYN BRIDGE, WHERE, ON AN ACRE'S AREA, 150,000,000 PASSENGERS GATHER YEARLY.

G. J. Hare, Jr.

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

Vol. XCVII. . . . . No. 2504

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## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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Thursday, August 20, 1903

## Labor Troubles and 1904.

THE DISTINCT advance of Socialism in this country—contemporaneous with its advance everywhere else—marked by an increase of the Socialist vote, not only in the West, but also in New York State, and in some New England cities, may carry with it a grave portent for the approaching presidential election. While we are accustomed to divide the voters into two great camps, political managers find their plans sadly interfered with at irregular intervals by the appearance of new parties. General manhood suffrage has cultivated the spirit of political independence, and the independent voter must now be given consideration in election forecasts.

When the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776, and President Hancock said "There must be no pulling different ways; we must all hang together," Benjamin Franklin indicated the unity of the American people when he replied, "Yes, we must all hang together, or we shall all hang separately." But only a few years elapsed before political differences led to the most rancorous outbreaks even against Washington himself. There were parties who believed in the new American Constitution, and parties who believed only in parts of it, "strict constructionists" and "loose constructionists," Federalists and anti-Federalists. The development of the country fortunately led to a better era in politics, so that in Madison's day leaders of public thought abandoned contentions over constitutional constructions, and sought to elaborate a successful financial and economic system for the new and growing country.

The slavery question revived general interest in the intent and purpose of the Constitution, and developed the issue of State rights. We had the two great political parties and also the Abolition, or anti-slavery, party. We also had the Know-nothing voter, the Barn-burner, and the Hunker. In our time, the side issues have involved the "rag-money" and the anti-monopoly voters, and, still more recently, the Populists. The Socialist vote, which has gradually been increasing, has not been considered a factor in presidential elections, because of the sweeping majorities of McKinley. This vote will be of greater moment next year, because it has disclosed its strength by the election of labor mayors in several New England cities, and because its vote in New York State last fall was far greater than Governor Odell's plurality. It was greater than the Prohibition vote, and even greater than Roosevelt's plurality when he carried the State in 1898.

The combined vote of the Social-Labor and Social-Democratic candidates for Governor in this State last year was over 39,000. What this means in a close, and perhaps the pivotal, State of the Union in the next presidential election, may be imagined. The Socialist vote had something to do with turning Rhode Island over to the Democracy at the last gubernatorial election. In Pennsylvania, where another coal strike in the anthracite regions is one of the possibilities, the labor vote may become a factor next year, for it is given out by the labor leaders that unless the conciliation board settles the differences of the United Mine Workers more promptly and satisfactorily, a general strike will be declared during the presidential year, when a certain victory for the miners' union is anticipated.

Nor can we overlook conditions in some of the Western and Pacific States. The Arizona branch of the Western Federation of Miners has changed its by-laws with a view of entering actively in politics. The Socialist vote in California is developing great strength. In Colorado an extraordinary situation invites attention. At Idaho Springs a number of labor leaders, who were charged with violence, were driven from the community by a citizens' committee, and in Denver the Citizens' Alliance recently held a mass-meeting in the Chamber of Commerce to devise a drastic measure of dealing with certain agitators conspicuous in recent labor troubles. The unions of Col-

## LESLIE'S WEEKLY

orado are resenting these attacks and threatening to carry their differences to the polls.

Labor troubles in New York City, in Chicago, and in Pittsburg offer special opportunities for socialistic-political agitators to make converts in the next general election. If amid such conditions we should be obliged to meet business depression next year, with consequent reductions in wages, strikes and shutdowns, the danger of the rising tide of Socialism in 1904 will become serious and alarming. How thoughtless and indifferent to his own interests the voter can be when stirred by passion or prejudice was shown in the last two presidential contests by the enormous vote cast for a candidate who represented a platform distinctly Socialist in its tendencies, a candidate nominated twice in opposition to one of the most popular men in public life.

There are those who brush away the fears of Socialism in 1904, on the assumption that President Roosevelt, by his attitude toward the striking miners, and by his outspoken expression regarding the evils of oppressive trusts, has endeared himself to the working masses. It is no reflection on Roosevelt to say that in our days, with the possible exception of Mr. Blaine, no public leader had been held in higher estimation by the working masses than Mr. McKinley. He was the ardent advocate of protection, and labored intelligently, aggressively, and finally with success, to impress his views upon the people. The triumph of protection was the triumph of the working masses, who hailed McKinley as their noblest hero. That such a candidate should have been repudiated at the polls by so many millions of workingmen, and repudiated for a political upstart, with no record of achievements in public life and no claim to statesmanship, is a revelation of the thoughtlessness and ingratitude of the average voter.

These are things to think of, and the Republican party cannot begin to think of them too soon nor too seriously.

## Waste that Is Not Wasted.

IN NO direction, perhaps, have modern inventive genius and scientific research been of more practical service to mankind, or added more largely to the wealth of the world than in the processes devised for converting material formerly consigned to the dust heap or the garbage barrel into valuable commodities of various kinds. By such means much that once passed for worthless "trash" has been elevated to a foremost place among the things quoted in the market reports and listed on the exchanges of the world. Thus, as if by the wave of a magic wand, the despised tin can and the cast-off shoe have been rescued from an ignominious fate and lifted up to new careers of honor and usefulness. So far have modern industrial needs and demands pushed these processes that it is just now seriously proposed in a German scientific journal to utilize the energy which goes to waste through resistance and friction in the mechanical world. The steam-engine, it is said, converts but about .005 per cent. of the energy of the coal burned in operating it into work. In the shafting of factories, frequently thirty per cent. of power is lost in friction, while an immense amount of power is taken up by useless resistance in electric wires. It is now believed that this lost power may be taken up and usefully employed in other mechanical operations.

As an illustration of the large and positive benefits to the industrial world arising from modern processes of utilization, nothing could be more striking than the figures of the census report on cotton-seed oil manufacture in 1900. It was only a few years ago that cotton-seed was regarded as a by-product of little or no commercial value. Now, according to this report, there were 357 establishments in the United States in 1900 engaged in the extraction of cotton-seed oil, using 2,479,386 tons of cotton-seed, the cost of which was \$28,632,616, an average cost of \$11.55 per ton. The total value of the products was \$42,411,835. From a valuation which but a few decades ago might fitly have been expressed by a cipher, this advance to a market value of over forty millions is indeed a fact to be truly classed among the marvels of the age.

Not less marvelous are many other products of utilizing processes. Some of the most delicately scented perfumery comes out of waste rubbish. Use has been found for the refuse of tanneries and curriers' shops. Much of the material formerly wasted in these trades is now used for making the soles of boots and shoes. The leather cuttings and scrapings are cleaned, dampened, compressed, and dried, the refuse in this process being in turn manufactured into what is known as "leather board." Waste paper is converted into a great variety of useful things, into pails, cups, and even into car-wheels and building materials.

The saying that an enterprise has "all ended in smoke" does not have the significance that it did before a way was found to materialize that airy product into substances as tangible as oils, acids, spirits, and tar. A single blast furnace in a Western State, which captures the smoke of its charcoal pits and conveys it into stills, has been able to realize enough from this source to pay a large share of its running expenses.

The utilization of sewage is a most important question, but apart from the chemical and agricultural uses to which it is now put, there is yet to be solved the problem of utilizing the waste with which every river to a less or greater degree is polluted. This is one of the things that they seem to manage better in France, for in a most interesting article which appeared a few months ago in the *Leisure Hour*, it was pointed out how the floating débris of the Seine has

for years been a source of profitable manufacture in obtaining from it greases and other products of commercial value.

## The Plain Truth.

HOW THE law of compensation gets in its fine work in the case of such wonderful additions to human comfort and convenience as the telephone and the automobile, is seen in the statement of the police officials of Paris that the great increase of undetected crime in that city is owing to the advantages that criminals derive from the use of these same "blessings" conferred on the world by modern inventive genius. The marvel is that the New York detective force had never thought of this ingenious explanation to account for the great number of criminals they fail to detect.

THE HIDEOUS and unspeakable crimes and infamies committed during the Middle Ages in the name of Christianity find their parallel in the massacre at Kishineff, where neither age nor sex was spared. The murdering fanatics were incited to their cruel and bloody work, as it now appears, by the distribution of a leaflet on the eve of the massacre in which the Jews were explicitly charged with killing Christian children that they might use their blood for ceremonial purposes. Specific instances of recent date were given in which this alleged crime had been committed by the Jews. "Therefore, brethren," read the leaflet, signed by the "Party of True Christian Workmen," "let us cry, on our great festival, 'Down with the Jews!' Kill these infamous degenerates, these blood-drinkers! The military will help us. Our Christ-loving soldiers have not yet become Jews. Kill the infamous Jews!" The case affords a striking illustration, too, of the persistency of error and superstition in the human mind. The ritual murder of Christian children has been charged against the Jews for centuries past, and though always utterly false and baseless, and ten thousand times refuted by Christians as well as by Jews, we find it springing up here again at Kishineff in all its old virulence, to bear again its horrid fruit in the slaughter of an innocent and unoffending people.

THE GENERAL satisfaction which greeted the announcement of the selection of the Patriarch of Venice as the new head of the Roman Catholic Church is perhaps the highest tribute that could be paid to the new incumbent, Cardinal Sarto. While his selection appears to have been a profound surprise to his brother cardinals, it is noteworthy that as far back as April 26th a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* designated Cardinal Sarto as the most probable successor of Leo XIII. The new Pope is of humble birth, has modest tastes, dislikes publicity, is noted for his benevolence and good works, and is said to be more acceptable to the court of Italy than almost any other cardinal. He is an eloquent preacher, has rare executive abilities, and only his aversion to publicity has prevented more general recognition of his great abilities. His selection was probably due to the fact that he had made few enemies, and had stood in no one's way. Unlike many of the Italian cardinals, he has not been associated with political and diplomatic affairs, and therefore brings to the church a very high conception of its religious purpose. The Church of Rome is no longer the political power it once was, and in the opinion of advanced and enlightened Roman Catholics it is well that this is so. The work of a church can best be done in the field of religion, in the uplifting of humanity, in the improvement of moral conditions, and in the strengthening of refining and civilizing influences. There is enough in this field of endeavor for all the churches to find an abundance of work. This is an age in which religion and politics have not been associated with political and diplomatic affairs, and therefore brings to the church a very high conception of its religious purpose.

THERE WAS something pathetic in the appeal of Mr. Charles M. Schwab to the newspaper men, just after his recent retirement from the presidency of the Steel Trust, when he said, "Be fair to me this time, boys!" It had been no secret for many months that Mr. Schwab, mainly because of physical infirmities, would retire or be retired from his place at the head of the great steel corporation. His retirement is apparently voluntary, but whatever led to it, it ends in deep disappointment a career of the greatest promise. Mr. Schwab was the creation of Andrew Carnegie, who has always prided himself on his rare skill in choosing his principal aids and subordinates. There is no evidence that Mr. Schwab was not well qualified for the places to which he was assigned by Mr. Carnegie up to the time of the organization of the top-heavy steel corporation, with its billion-dollar capital, and the selection of Mr. Schwab as the head of the trust was commonly supposed to be in accordance with Mr. Carnegie's wishes. Some of the ablest of Mr. Carnegie's lieutenants were dropped from the management of the gigantic steel corporation to make room for banking and business men, who were thought to be competent to fill the places. The results speak for themselves. Other great industrial propositions, bought by promoters from successful owners and managers, have passed, or are passing, through an experience similar to that of the Steel Trust, though when these combinations were put together great promises were made of remarkable economies and consequent increased earnings. That these expectations have been so bitterly disappointed in nearly every instance is but another confirmation of the old adage that "the shoemaker should stick to his last."



## People Talked About



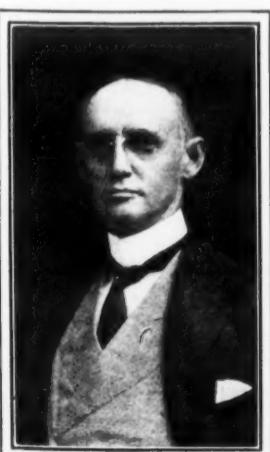
MRS. EMMA FLOWER TAYLOR,  
Donor of the Flower Memorial Library at  
Watertown, N. Y.—Copyright,  
1903, by A. B. Phelan.

institution to be known as the Flower Memorial Library, to be built at a cost of \$150,000. The corner-stone of the library was laid on the morning of July 11th by Mrs. Taylor herself, in the presence of some three hundred or more of Watertown's representative citizens. Other features of the brief and impressive ceremonies were addresses by the Hon. W. D. McKinstry, chairman of the library building committee; Mr. Samuel F. Bagg, and State Senator Elon R. Brown. The library will be built wholly of pure white Vermont marble, and the architecture will be of the Ionic order from classical designs, including a grand rotunda surmounted by a dome, and across the front of the building a colonnade, the columns of which will be two feet in diameter at the base and terminated at the top with an Ionic capital. The building will have a frontage of 115 and a depth of 66 feet. The rotunda will be finished in marble, and the dome will be ornamented with paintings of scenes from Jefferson county history by Charles R. Lamb, of New York. A pleasing feature of the exercises not "down" on the programme was the reading of a letter from Mrs. Taylor to the president of the board of trustees, agreeing to give \$21,000 more to be expended in books for the library, all unconditionally, except \$3,000 for a medical library, \$3,000 for a theological library, and \$1,000 for books on New York State history. In these splendid benefactions Mrs. Taylor stands in marked and shining contrast with many inheritors of fortunes who find no other use for the wealth thus gained than the expenditure of it in foolish indulgences and reckless and criminal extravagance.

THE PARIS *Figaro* recently called attention to the curious fact that it was from New York that the news of the Pope's death first reached London. As soon as the death was announced the correspondent of the Associated Press at Rome cabled the news to New York by all the various routes, and one of these messages, via the French cable, reached the New York office in a few seconds. Instantly the intelligence was transmitted to the



LADY ULRICA DUNCOMBE,  
An English noblewoman, deeply interested in  
charitable work.—Mendelsohn.



MELVILLE E. STONE,  
Who gave the world the first news  
of the Pope's death.—Gessford.

THE BEAUTIFUL and thriving little city of Watertown, N. Y., honored and enriched as it was in many ways by the late Governor Roswell P. Flower, himself for years its most distinguished citizen, will continue to profit through all time to come by a noble gift recently conferred upon it by his daughter, Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor, as a memorial of her father. This memorial is in the form of an

officer were never more signally illustrated than in this instance. When complimented on the efficiency of his labors, he generously remarked that the credit should be given to his faithful assistants and subordinates. The Associated Press was never handled more efficiently and satisfactorily than it is at present.

DOWN ALONG the fortifications at the southern limits of the city of Paris, in a small cottage surrounded by a garden, and all inclosed by a high stone wall, the whole with a rental value of perhaps \$150 per year, lives one of the world's foremost scientists of to-day, on a salary of perhaps \$300 per year. Just now there are no names above those of Professor Pierre Curie and his gifted wife, who have succeeded in separating from other metals that elusive substance



PROFESSOR AND MADAME CURIE,  
Discoverers of radium, and their child.—Photograph by H. C. Ellis.

which has been named "radium," from its power of radiating or producing heat. Just what other properties it possesses cannot yet be told, but the fact has been demonstrated that it produces and gives off heat

without any appreciable loss of weight or chemical properties. A large, scarcely healed, blister on the professor's arm bolsters up his faith in that part of the subject. The coal trust need not be alarmed just yet, however, as the lowest market price is still above strike prices of anthracite. The cost of a decigramme, the professor states, is about three thousand francs, which would make the net wholesale price about \$180,000 per ounce. Professor Curie and his wife have just returned from a visit to London, where they have been royally entertained by the

Royal Society. Madame Curie, who has assisted the professor in all his experiments, has just been granted the doctor's degree. The professor is a very modest and unassuming Parisian, while his wife is of Polish birth. The little girl who sits between them in the photograph should inherit enough talent to make a stir in the world some of these days.

WHILE THERE is often just occasion to dwell upon the vanity, selfishness, and extravagance that characterize the lives of many of the so-called leaders of modern society, the men and women born to fortune and high station, it is only fair and right to mark the many exceptions to this rule, the numerous instances where wealth and social power may be found hand in hand with a true and genuine philanthropy. The number of such people, we are happy to believe, is increasing both in America and Europe. Lady Ulrica Duncombe is one of the women prominent in English society who has also the highly honorable distinction of being much given to works of charity. Lady Ulrica is a daughter of Lord Feversham, and unmarried. At the country home of her parents in Yorkshire, King Edward and Queen Alexandra are often guests, and the Queen has taken a special interest in Lady Ulrica's charitable projects, and particularly in a Girls' Club in the East End of London, where, in spite of all the efforts of such philanthropists as the late Sir Walter Besant, General Booth, and Dr. Bernardo, the conditions under which vast numbers of people live are simply appalling. It is among these poor and neglected ones that Lady Duncombe has prosecuted a noble work for years.

NO COUNTRY under the nominal control of a Mohammedan ruler is in such a happy and prosperous condition to-day as Egypt, a condition due to the fact that the land is actually under the control of England. This has secured for the country a settled, enlightened, and progressive government, security for life and property, and justice for all classes. All this goes, however, to make the position of the lad,

whose portrait we present, somewhat uncertain. As the oldest and only son of the present Khedive of Egypt, Prince Mohammed is the heir to whatever may remain of Mohammedan power and sovereignty in the land when his father dies, which is likely then to be much more of a shadow than it is now. But if there is nothing left for the young man to succeed to in the shape of royal perquisites and prerogatives, he will doubtless be dealt with generously by the British government.

WHATEVER CONCERNS the home life and personality of Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, the English newspaper owner, will have a special interest for Americans, many of whom met that gentleman during his visit to this country a year or so ago, when he was entertained by Mr. Frank Munsey, and by other American publishers. Mr. Harmsworth is the owner of some half-dozen publications, daily and weekly, the most important, perhaps, being the London *Daily Mail*, and has introduced notable innovations into English journalism. The Harmsworths have a beautiful home in

London, and are noted for their hospitality. Mrs. Harmsworth's London house and her lovely country home are full of curios, collected by herself. Mr. Harmsworth is one of the great authorities on automobilism, and Mrs. Harmsworth, though a first-rate horsewoman, is an enthusiast in the cause of the horseless carriage.

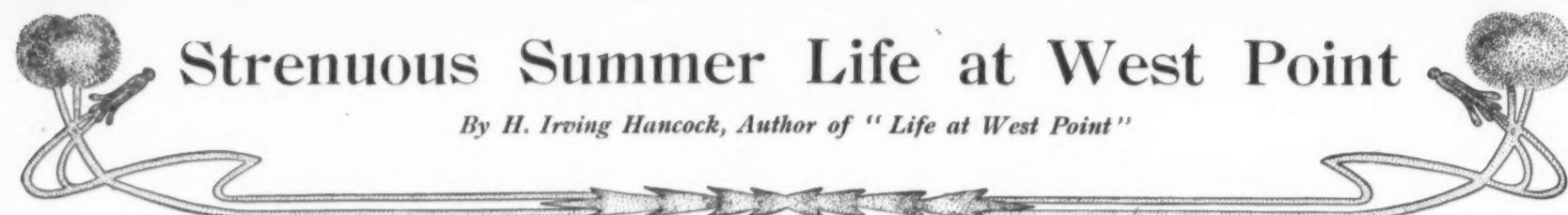


MRS. ALFRED HARMSWORTH,  
The charming wife of the famous London  
publisher.—Lafayette.

ALL WHO are acquainted with political affairs in Cincinnati during the past twenty years will concede that the dominating figure in these affairs all these years has been George Barnsdale Cox. People who know Mr. Cox and his career differ widely as to his policies and methods, but all agree that for astuteness, tenacity of purpose, and organizing ability he has few, if any, equals among politicians. According to political gossip another "crisis" is imminent in Mr. Cox's career, the result of a break between him and Senator Foraker. In consequence of this, so the report goes, the Cincinnati leader will oppose Mr. Foraker's re-election



GEORGE BARNSDALE COX,  
Veteran Republican leader of Cincinnati.—Studio Grand, Cincinnati.



## Strenuous Summer Life at West Point

By H. Irving Hancock, Author of "*Life at West Point*"

IT IS all vim, snap, dash, and energy in the summer day's life of the cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point. It is the ideal strenuous life, for it makes the young men stronger, brainier, and even more adept in all the graces of companionship. During the winter the cadets are quartered in barracks in the great old gray building. From September to June these young men are busy, for the most part, with academic studies and recitations. In this period they rise at six A. M. and retire at ten P. M. Throughout the livelong academic day cadets are given a total of a little more than an hour's recreation time. The "plebes" go to the gymnasium for drill, and the upper classmen have training in riding at the riding-hall. Upper classmen are allowed to use the gymnasium in leisure moments if they desire. There are three daily marches to the cadet mess-hall for meals—and this, with the exception of occasional alternative tours of guard duty in the early evening, gives an average idea of the cadet's opportunities for exercise and other forms of outdoor life during the academic year.

The system by which a cadet is made fit in four years to become an officer worthy of West Point's latest traditions requires the young man to put in an amount of study that would kill the average college boy. It is necessary, and so the cadet who is fitting himself to command must learn to obey and endure the grind. There is this difference between the training of the army cadet and the college boy. The cadet can do no roistering. He is given the best of physical training under two officers, who are fine, exact experts in their line. He has constant medical supervision, his hours are regular, and everything is done to make him a brainy and healthful man, who can stand the strain of the maximum amount of work. If he does not come up to this expectation he is not qualified for the mental and physical demands that will be made upon him as an officer, and he is therefore sent home.

June brings with it the annual examinations. This is a period of severe preparatory work and of the most anxious wondering. The first class is graduated and its members go home to await the receipt of their commissions as second lieutenants in the regular army. The new second classmen go home for their summer furlough—the only one that is granted to a cadet, except in case of illness, during his four years of service at the Point. Then the new first and third classes go into summer encampment, where tents are pitched on the northern edge of the cavalry plain. The new fourth classmen, or "plebes," as they are called, arrive at the academy at about this time. They are first of all quartered in the academy barracks. As soon as they have qualified in the preliminary cadet drills they are released, a few at a time, and sent to join cadet companies in camp. There is all the contrast in the world between the summer and the winter work of the young men. Not a single academic text-book is taken under canvas. There are no recitations at which learned professors wearing shoulder-straps ask bewildering questions. It is all open-air life in the little city of tents—with an amount of sheer hard work that would appall the young man who expects to put in the heated term merely enjoying himself at some watering place, mountain resort, or idle camp in the woods.

The cadet's summer morning begins at the very stroke of five. At the first note of "first call to reveille" the youngster must spring off his cot. There is a hurried dressing, but it must be properly done. Some time is devoted to "policing" the tent, and this is what the plain citizen would call housework. Only a few minutes are allowed for washing, dressing, and policing, and then the call sounds for the young men to fall in for breakfast formation and march to the mess-hall. Within a very few minutes after breakfast has been dispatched the duties of the day begin. By the time that the cadet reaches his dinner at one P. M. he has performed some seven hours of continuous and arduous physical work. Nor does it, by any means, rest there. There is plenty more of work to be done in the afternoon. Every duty must be performed on the jump. It does not do for the youngster to be a minute late at any of the drills, parade, or other duties. Punctuality is the soldier's virtue. Tardiness is punished with demerits, and the number of these demerits increases with the frequency of the delinquency.

Probably the hardest work of the early morning falls to the "plebes," for the reason that they are men unseasoned to West Point's rigorous rules. They are marched out in the cool of the early morning, under as much shade from trees as can be secured. Here, under the watchful eyes of Lieutenant Koehler, the physical director, and of his assistant, Lieutenant Glade, the young men are put through the mysteries of "setting-up" drill. This consists of a series of physical exercises, some of them rather severe, which are intended to develop agility, muscle, and the proper erect, soldierly carriage. It is marvelous what a change takes place in the stoop-shouldered, green country boy after he has undergone a fortnight of this work. He looks like a soldier, and is one. Many of the "plebes" find plenty of other morning work at

the swimming-pool in the gymnasium. Every cadet must learn to swim. If he cannot acquire the art in his first year of service he must keep at the attempt until he conquers. It is required of him to be able to swim for fifteen consecutive minutes without resting. As soon as he can do this he is released from compulsory drill in the pool. But swimming on a hot day is such glorious fun that cadets do not have to be driven into the water. In the afternoon upper classmen swarm the pool.

Later on the "plebes," after having been drilled in ordinary formations and marchings, are provided with rifles and taught the manual of arms. This drilling takes up another considerable portion of the morning. After a few weeks of hard, perspiration-producing toil the new fourth classmen have qualified for duty in the battalion in the canvas city out on the plain. Now there is new and much harder work ahead of the new aspirants for army commissions. For the third and fourth classmen who have become seasoned to hard work, there are seven hours of the most strenuous tasks. The infantry drill, beginning with target practice, is not one of the lightest undertakings of the day. It is usually more than warm at West Point on a summer day. The young men are out at infantry drill in the hottest part of the morning, nor is it always possible to place them where what little breeze there is stirs under the cool shade of trees. Target practice is decidedly hot work. As one cadet once expressed the idea to the writer: "We march two miles under a broiling sun, fire five shots apiece, then march back—and a grateful country wonders why we are hot and tired!"

While the men are lying down firing at targets they are liable to receive the order to rise and start forward on a "skirmish run." No pains are taken to select the smoothest ground for this work, for a soldier must be equal to deploying or charging over the most uneven surfaces. It is hard, very hard, on the young man, but if he is to be a useful soldier in the future he must learn to take just such severe medicine. Accurate rifle fire is of more importance to-day to an army than it ever was before. The United States leads all the nations of the world in infantry fire, and there is at West Point a severe, resolute intention of maintaining this supremacy. Hence the cadets are kept at work on the range at every possible opportunity. A visitor seated on the porch of the hotel and listening to the rattlings and volleyings of musketry can readily understand just what the sound of battle is. There are sham fights, too, at intervals, in which all the practical problems of actual warfare are carefully illustrated by the instructors and as painstakingly studied by the young men. In this line there is too much work to permit of detailed description. Infantry, cavalry, and artillery drills play, of course, an important part in this teaching. Then, too, there is such extremely prosaic work as learning how to load an army escort wagon to the best advantage. There is much severe drill in the proper ways of packing ammunition and other supplies on the backs of mules. When the cadet finds himself assigned to the burdening of a mule of uneven temper the young man is likely to be more interested than amused. Cadets do not display great enthusiasm over the pack-mule drill.

From a hot skirmish run, an absorbing battery drill, or a wild cavalry dash, it is just as likely as not that the cadet will be ordered back to his tent to change his uniform and march over to Cullom Hall. Here he steps out under the eye of the dancing-master and goes through the mazes of ball-room work. This might be pleasant enough if the young ladies who throng the Point in summer were permitted to take part in the drill. But as it is, the dancing lesson is hard toil—nothing else. While one detachment is thus engaged another is out somewhere in the open learning just how wire entanglements are put up. These entanglements are very ingenious contrivances that are used in warfare for the purpose of getting an attacking enemy into all the trouble that he deserves. The wires are laid so close together that the assailants cannot step over them, or around them, without a great deal of difficulty and consequent impediment to advance. While the assailants are in the predicament of this entanglement the entrenched foe ahead have excellent opportunity to show sharpshooting ability. The cadets are taught how to construct these entanglements. Next they are shown how to get through the mazes of one with the least difficulty. Under this head is included the trick of creeping slowly forward, snipping with pincers the wires that are in the way.

Pistol practice gives occasion for a bit of hard work now and then. As the pistol is not intended for use in average field work, but only for the officer's personal protection at close quarters, this drill does not come with the same frequency as does the infantry drill. Nevertheless, the cadets are kept hard at it while practicing, and some very excellent revolver shots are turned out at West Point. While all the other work is going on there is always a detachment of men who

are engaged in the hardest kind of labor while learning to do the spar and trestle work of bridge building. There is so much to be learned in this line that the drills are frequent. They take place on the shore of the Hudson River. And there is much instruction in the art of ferrying troops across a river, both without and under fire. Pontooning is taught in October.

Outside of those who are on the sick report there are only a few young men who are exempted from the long forenoon of strenuous work. These are the members of the cadet guard. From the moment that the battalion enters camp a cadet guard is maintained night and day. The tour of duty lasts for twenty-four hours. Noon inspection of the guard takes place under the supervision of the tactical officer in charge of the encampment. It is an entertaining and an amusing spectacle. At the sound of the call most of the members of the guard who are not on sentry duty come tumbling out of their tents, make a rush for the cadet guard tent, seize their rifles, and fall into formation. The young men are so tired that some of them—most of them "plebes"—arrive on a desperate run a few seconds or a half-minute late. The cadet corporal of the guard, standing behind the guard tent, sternly eyes each of these mild offenders, and gives the greeting, "Get into the tent, mister; get your rifle, and fall in as quickly as you can!" Throughout the forenoon the camp has seemed all but deserted. Visitors do not stroll through the company streets. Only those are admitted who are on errands of business. Just before one o'clock the cadets march in from their various duties. They are a tired, hot, perspiring few hundred young men, but they are bronzed, healthy, and hungry. As soon as they have been able to change their varying uniforms to the gray blouses and white-duck trousers the call comes for dinner formation. With jaunty step and swinging stride they march to the mess-hall.

Afternoon brings with it some pleasure and some work. There are drills and there is dress-parade. In spare afternoon time cadets are allowed to receive friends in camp and to escort them through it. There are other forms of work that are ingeniously disguised under the head of "sports." There is a tennis court, and a golf course, while on the plain polo playing is assiduously practiced. It is a feature of the West Point training that the young men shall be taught to regard as much of the work as possible in the light of play. The outdoor sports that are permitted are made to appear as recreation, but there is the serious underlying purpose of making the cadets more healthy, agile, and dexterous. Dress-parade and supper terminate the strenuous day. The evening is devoted to social life in camp and on the reservation. Social life is considered an important element in the training of the cadet. At 10:30 P. M. "taps" are sounded, and the cadet goes to his cot for six and a half hours' sleep. He has not had an easy day of work, and his country can afford him this much rest.

### A Labor Union's Absurd Demand.

A PERTINENT illustration of the absurd and unreasonable demands sometimes made by labor organizations is afforded by the recent request of the Central Federated Union of New York that the price of harness made by the inmates of the Roman Catholic Protectory, a local institution for homeless and incorrigible youth, be raised twenty-five per cent. in order that the product shall not injure the market for other manufacturers. As harness-making is only one of many industries followed at this institution for the sake of instruction chiefly, it should go without saying among reasoning men that the production of this particular article could not possibly be large enough to have the slightest effect upon the general market, and therefore could work no real injury to the regular manufacturers. Precisely the same argument has been made in regard to prison-made goods, with the result, as we pointed out in a recent editorial, of legislative enactments which have reduced the prisons of New York State from a self-supporting basis down to a point where tax-payers must make up an annual deficiency of some four hundred thousand dollars. And the legislation which produces this result has no sounder basis to rest upon than the demand upon the Catholic Protectory harness-makers.

### Thirteen a Lucky Number.

SIMPLE AND superstitious believers in unlucky numbers should bear in mind that the Pope who has just died was Leo XIII., and yet he was the most popular and, in many respects, the most successful incumbent of the papal chair, at least in our times. He won the widest respect and admiration, and, with one exception, filled his office for the longest period. He attained the greatest age, and he died a peaceful and happy death. Yet he was Leo XIII. There is justification in this instance of the old proverb, that "there is luck in odd numbers," thirteen included.



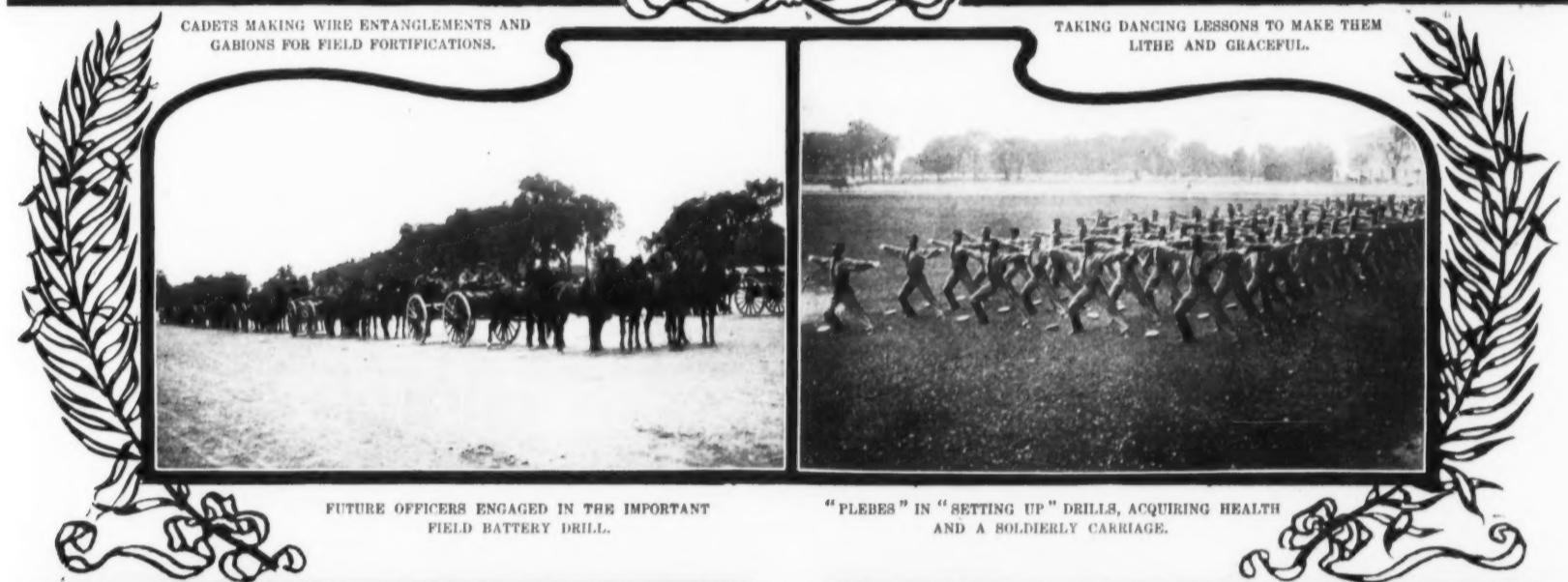
RECEIVING SWIMMING INSTRUCTION IN THE GYMNASIUM POOL.



TARGET WORK PREPARATORY TO A SKIRMISH RUN. CADETS IN OPEN ORDER USED IN BATTLE.

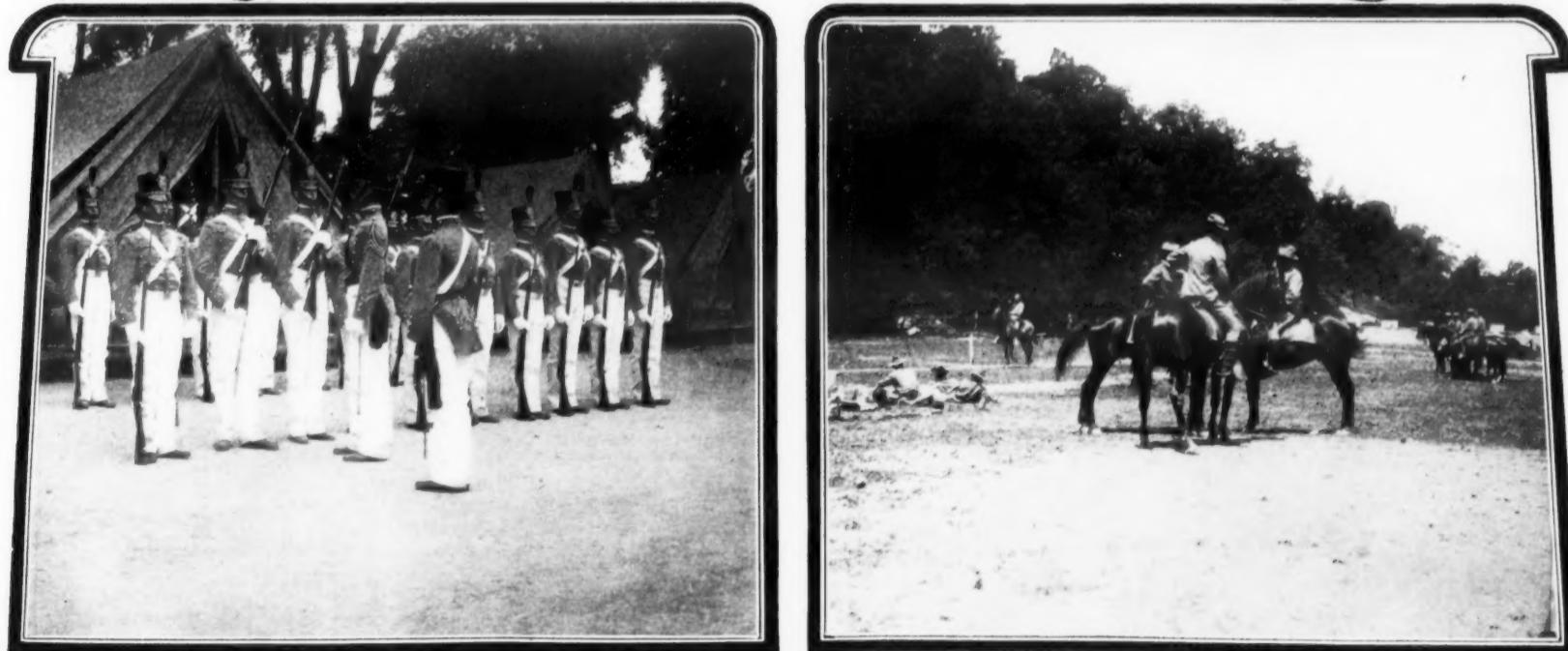


PLAYING POLO TO CULTIVATE HORSEMANSHIP AND DEXTERITY.



CADETS MAKING WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AND GABIONS FOR FIELD FORTIFICATIONS.

TAKING DANCING LESSONS TO MAKE THEM LITHE AND GRACEFUL.



INSPECTION OF THE CADET GUARD AT MID-DAY.

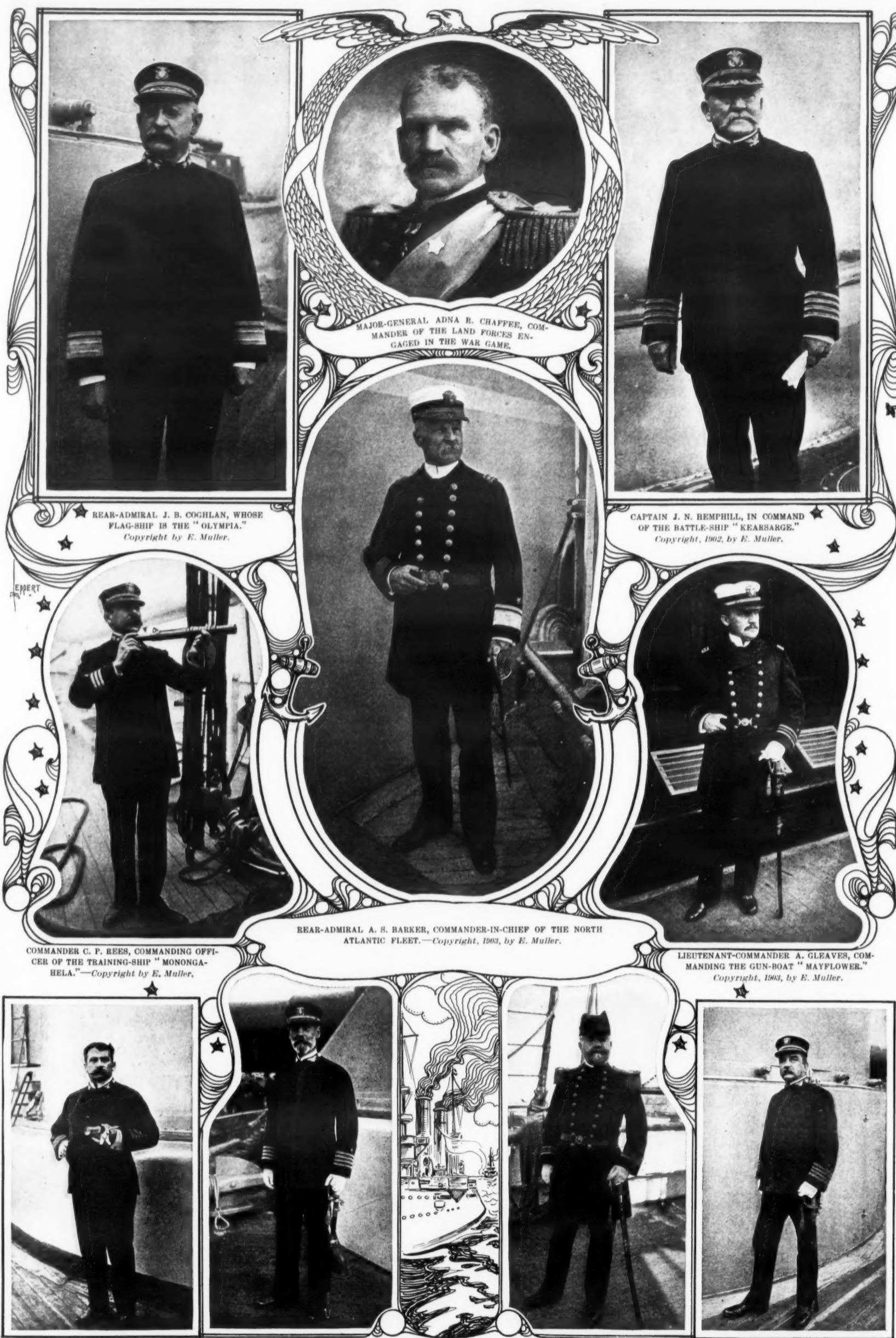


ENGAGING IN PISTOL PRACTICE WHILE ON HORSEBACK.

## TRAINING YOUNG OFFICERS FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY.

TOILS OF THE CADETS AT WEST POINT, MILITARY ACADEMY THAT FIT THEM FOR PLACES OF COMMAND.

Photographs by G. J. Hare, Jr. See opposite page.



CAPTAIN W. H. EMORY, OF THE BATTLE-SHIP "INDIANA."

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CAPTAIN C. H. DAVIS, OF THE BATTLE-SHIP "ALABAMA."

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CAPTAIN W. H. REEDER, OF THE TRAIN-ING-SHIP "HARTFORD"

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CAPTAIN H. W. LYON, OF THE CRUISER "OLYMPIA."

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NOTABLE NAVAL MANOEUVRES OFF THE NEW ENGLAND COAST.  
OFFICERS HOLDING HIGH COMMANDS IN THE ARMY AND THE FLEET NOW SOLVING GREAT WAR PROBLEMS.

See opposite page.



## The Army and Navy Manœuvres

By Waldon Fawcett

THE ANNUAL joint manœuvres of the United States Army and Navy are this year for the first time being carried out on a scale quite as large as those of Germany or Great Britain. The manœuvres last year, while decidedly more pretentious than those of the previous season, did not present anything like the scope of the present mimic war-game. For instance, the fleet which assembled last year did not attempt defensive operations, but stood strictly on the offensive. Torpedo boats were not allowed to take part in the defense, and the whole burden of beating off the attacking squadron was left to the artillery ashore. This, in the opinion of experienced officers, precluded the possibility of a simulation of the conditions of real warfare, since, in the case of an actual attempt at invasion, this or any other nation could be depended upon to protect its ports with an aggressive coast-defense squadron. This year there is closer conformity to war-time conditions, and more fighting-men are employed on land and sea.

The selection of Portland, Me., as the pivotal point of the present manœuvres imparts an especial interest and significance to the operations, from the fact that it occupies a unique position in our scheme of national defense. Maine's principal port is half a day's sail nearer Europe than any other Atlantic port; is, of course, but a short distance from Halifax, the rendezvous of the British North Atlantic squadron, and lies at the eastern extremity of the shortest railroad route to the Pacific coast. That it is especially needful that the United States military authorities should have a thorough knowledge of the weak and strong points of the port's defense will be readily appreciated, when it is explained that in Portland's capacious harbor the water is so deep that 12,000-ton war-ships can come up to the docks and wharves at any stage of the tide without a pilot. Of course, an invading force once in possession of Portland could throw an army across Maine and perhaps cut off New England.

In the present manœuvres the supposition is that the army defends, and the navy attacks, Portland. As a theatre of action for the soldiers there are defending the city Forts Williams, McKinley, and Leavitt, and a strong mortar battery known as Fort Preble. However, there are four separate entrances to the harbor, and thus a large area is left to the defense of the field artillery, detailed for the occasion from Fort Wright, on Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound. Moreover, as has been explained, the army will not be compelled to go it alone in the matter of defense, but will this year have the assistance of the battleship *Texas*, three monitors, and a good-sized flotilla of torpedo boats.

The attack upon Portland direct is but one feature of the manœuvres, which, while comprehensive, are sufficiently expansive in scope to embrace almost all phases of military and naval operations. Thus the first half of August is given up by the war-vessels to what is known as the "search problem." This presents the spectacle of two immense fleets, comprising the flower of the American Navy, combating for supremacy—one representing an American squadron defending a port on the New England coast, the other taking the rôle of an enemy attempting to capture the port or to

so elude the watchful eyes of the home fleet as to afford an opportunity to prey on the commerce of the country.

The whole undertaking resolves itself, in effect, into a grim game of hide and seek. In addition to the other considerations involved is the important one, that the supposedly hostile fleet is acting as escort for a number of transports laden with troops, which it is designed to land on the enemy's coast; whereas the other fleet endeavors, of course, to locate the hostile fleet and prevent the invaders from landing. The result of this year's "search problem" is awaited with exceptional interest, since it will prove in a measure decisive, inasmuch as year before last the attacking fleet was unsuccessful, but last year succeeded in landing a force on the enemy's coast.

Following the "search problem" the grand review of the consolidated fleets by the President of the United States is of interest, not only as a unique event, but because it marks the assemblage of the largest and best equipped fleet of war-ships that has ever been mobilized off the coast of the United States. On the way to and from Long Island Sound, where this review takes place, the fleet exercises at tactical drills. With the return of the warriors of the sea to the Maine coast the mimic war begins in earnest, and the consolidated fleet swoops down upon Portland in an endeavor, by all means known to naval strategists, to prove that the army land defenses at this important port are inadequate to withstand the attack of a fleet of the strength of this one.

In the mimic struggle between the land and sea forces, the soldiery are commanded by General Adna R. Chaffee, the hero of the Chinese campaign at the time of the Boxer revolt, and the attacking naval force is under the direction of Admiral Coghlan. The main body of Chaffee's force consists of seven regiments of regular artillery, comprising seven hundred men, but he is supported by four hundred men of the Maine militia, comprising an infantry brigade, a signal corps, and the naval reserve, besides the heavy artillery of Massachusetts. The War Department has also supplied General Chaffee with various detachments of regulars, including signal corps men, equipped with wireless telegraphy apparatus, and engineers to manipulate search-lights, throw up fortifications, and lay mines.

The fleet of war-vessels which participates in the manœuvres while thoroughly representative embraces many of the best armored craft which fly the stars and stripes. The battle-ships include the peerless *Kearsarge*, which has just aroused the admiration of the German Emperor and broken a transatlantic record, together with such modern warriors as the *Alabama*, *Illinois*, *Massachusetts*, *Indiana*, and *Texas*. These heavy-weights of the martial world are supported by cruisers such as the *Olympia*, *Atlanta*, and *Topeka*; gunboats such as the *Mayflower*, *Nashville*, and *Dolphin*; and a creditable showing of torpedo-boat destroyers, training-ships, colliers, supply vessels, tenders, and tugs—in the neighborhood of fifty vessels in all.

For months past the War Department has been engaged upon work preparatory to the manœuvres.

Aside from the solution of the problems of the transportation and maintenance of the troops, it has been necessary to make extensive additions to the equipment of the forts in the vicinity of Portland. Guns have been mounted, search-lights placed in position, electrical communication established, and range finders placed in order. The Navy, which is always on a war footing, has not found it necessary to do so much preliminary work, but nevertheless the crews of the floating fighters have been kept pretty busy in anticipation of the supreme test of efficiency. For instance, twenty new sets of wireless telegraph apparatus have been placed upon the war-ships in order that during the "search problem" the "scouts" may more readily communicate with the flagship and report any movements of the "hostile" fleet.

The rules governing the manœuvres, which were prepared by George F. E. Harrison, representing the Army, and Lieutenant Mark L. Bristol, representing the Navy, are based upon the assumption that the primary object of the manœuvres on either side is to investigate certain systems and problems of attack, and to test the training of the personnel and the efficiency of the material. On the board of five arbitrators are two members from each service and one member chosen by joint agreement of the other four. There are also, of course, umpires as well as naval observers for the forts and military observers for the ships. These latter officials watch the gunnery of their respective sides and chronicle the results of each shot.

The Navy expects to learn many lessons from this season of counterfeit conflict, among which will be the best method of obtaining the range of the forts and batteries fired at, the effect of smoke in concealing targets, the effect of mines and obstructions, the best method of concealing approach, the best method of attacking in a fog or by night, the use of search-lights for lighting targets and blinding the eyes of opposing gunners, and whether it is possible to designate separate targets for different ships after the action has begun. The lines of special study to be followed by the Army include general features of attack on posts and the defense of same, the use of movable armaments, the best system of fire control and direction, simple and reliable methods of communicating orders from commanders to gunners, the use of search-lights, and the utilization of the commercial life-saving and light stations.

A notable feature of the manœuvres is found in the presence of practically all of the vessels comprising the new United States naval-training squadron, which has just been formed to make the enlisted men of the United States Navy the peers of any foreign men-of-war's men. On these training-ships, such as the *Prairie*, *Yankee*, *Dixie*, *Hartford*, *Essex*, and *Monongahela*, are thousands of lads who get this summer their first glimpse of real warfare—or rather what will appear such in their eyes. Many of the boys who throned the decks of these floating schools are landsmen only recently recruited in the middle Western States, and prior to entering the service numbers of them had never seen the ocean, much less a sea-going war-vessel.

### Ancient Tayles.

YE SICK MONKIE.



NOW ITTE came to pass thatte  
ye Monk became quite sickie.  
Ye Doctor came and looked atte  
hys tongue and felt hys pulse &  
sighed.

"Beholde!" sedde ye Wise  
Physician, "Thou art indeed  
moste ill & itte willie require alle  
my greate skile to sette thee  
uppe agayne!" & he shooke hys  
hedde & charged \$3.

Thenne did ye poore Monk feel  
worse. Verilie he becamye an  
object of pitie; for he hadde half-way believed hym  
selfe ill before; butte now thatte ye Doctor hadde  
confirmed hys suspicions he felt verie sickie indeed.

"Beholde!" he sighed weaklie, "I am a verie  
sickie manne! Of a truth itte cometh to me thatte I  
am aboute to passe over."

Thenne he sent for hys lawyer & mayde hys wille.  
Butte ye manne of law wished notte to see hys client  
die. "For," sedde ye legal light to hymselfe, "Where  
shalle I gette another client iffe thys one die? Gad-  
zooks & odds-bodkins butte itte would be inne ye  
nature of a calamitie!" & he wept withinne hymselfe  
and was exceedingyng saddle.

Butte ye poore Monk would notte listen to hymme.  
"I am a dead one!" sighed ye patient, "And itte  
booteth notte to hand me ye well-meant jolly."

So ye manne of briefs went hys way & passed uppe  
ye manne as already dead. & ye Doctor came  
agayne.

"Thou art worse to-day," sedde ye pille-shooter in  
a hopeless voice, "butte I shalle pulle thee oute in  
six months, mayhap!" & he charged \$3 & went away  
to buy beefsteake.

So itte went on for manie months. Ye Monk gotte

no better; yette he did notte die. Stille he was ex-  
pecting ye summons any olde day.

Butte one morning there came inne an olde friend  
—ye Laughing Hyena—who lived oute on ye farm.  
Whenne he hadde examined ye invalid Monk he laughed  
a derisive laugh, sayinge,

"By Hector & Gumme! butte thou art no sicker  
than I! Wherefore dost thou notte arise and kyck  
over ye furniture & eate some thynges?"

Butte ye poore Monk merely groaned.

"Thou dost notte perceive juste how ille I am!"  
he quavered. "Lo! I could notte walk a steppe to  
save me from perdition, God wot!" & he shutte hys  
eyes & looked ghastly.

Then ye Hyena saw thatte hys friend was alle  
organized to die, so he bethought hymme of some funne.

"Of a truth," sedde he, "Since my poore friend is  
going to die anyway itte can be no harm to have a  
little amusement out of ye saddle occasion!" & he tied a  
bunch of firecrackers to ye sickie Monk's tayle &  
touched a match to ye sayme.

Now itte soe happened thatte when ye first  
explosion occurred ye Monk satte uppe with a startled  
look & took notice. Atte ye second he sprang nimby  
from ye bed, dashed through ye doore, ran over ye  
unhappie Doctor who was just coming inne & fledde  
uppe a tree to ye verie topmoste boughs, while ye  
Hyena slapped himselfe & laughed untille he felle  
upon ye grunde & hadde a fitte.

& ye Doctor loste hys patient, butte ye Lawyer  
kept hys client.

& thys is ye lesson of ye Sickie Monkie:

Firste Bunch—Thine own convictions are better  
thanne another man's theories.

Second Wadde—One dose of determination is worth  
a whole bottle of pilles.

Third Wizzle—Never give uppe. Thou wouldst  
be surprised atte the height of the fence thou canst  
jump—if thou butte be scared badlie enough.

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

### Lynchers Baffled by a Woman.

THE THANKS of the nation are due to Miss Mary Creech, the young daughter of Sheriff Creech, of Barnwell, S. C., for her example in showing how to "stand off" a mob bent on lynching. Miss Creech was left in charge of the jail during the brief absence of her father on the night of July 7th, and among the prisoners was a white man who had murdered a companion at a dance on the previous night. About ten o'clock on the evening in question a body of masked men rode into the jail-yard and demanded the keys to the cells, declaring that they had come to hang the murderer. Under pretext of complying with the demand, Miss Creech went to her father's room, but instead of returning with the keys she came back in a moment with a repeating rifle, which she aimed at the mob and ordered them to "get out," an order which was promptly obeyed. All honor to brave Mary Creech, daughter of the sheriff of Barnwell! Of such stuff are genuine heroes made.

### Where No Men Need Apply.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET, who recently resigned  
the presidency of the world's Woman's Christian  
Temperance Union on account of ill health, has been  
succeeded in that position by the Countess of Carlisle.  
The latter is so democratic that she would abolish all  
titles of nobility, and so thoroughly devoted to the ad-  
vancement of her sex that she has only women serv-  
ants in her houses and on her estates. Tall women  
are her footmen, a stout woman is her butler, and  
women have charge of her stable.

BRIGHTNESS of mind and strength of body come  
only from perfect digestion. Make the stomach strong  
with Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters.

# Curious Banks in New York's Foreign Quarter

By Oliver Shedd

IT IS interesting to imagine a village in mountainous Italy, with the sun-browned men and women crowding about the little post-office. In the mail that comes are half a dozen packages, which are distributed among some of the women. And when these packages are opened, it is found that they contain lire, which have been sent from America. The women are rejoicing, for the money has come from the husbands or sons who have gone to make their fortunes in the far-away United States.

"Look," says one woman, in great delight; "look what Antonio has sent me!"

But the men who knew Antonio before he went away from home scowl and grind their teeth. At the hardest toil, they are able to earn only a scanty living—dwelling with their large families in the poorest of huts, and eating the plainest of food. And besides, the Italian government takes not a little of their small earnings for taxes.

"Here is another package of money from Antonio Lucci, in America," growls the mountaineer. "And I'm twice as good a man as he is!" So the mountaineer soon becomes an immigrant into the United States—one of the horde of his Italian brethren. And in a short time he, too, is sending back packages of lire to the little post-office of the village in the mountains. And it is just this process that is not only making Italian immigration so enormous just now, but which is the reason for the existence of more than two hundred odd little institutions, called banks, in the Italian quarter of New York City.

At frequent intervals on Mulberry Bend, and in "Little Italy" up town, one sees the sign "banca" on the window or over the door of a little first-story room in a tenement. Inside, the room is dim, for the only light comes through the windows and the door in front, opening into the noisy and odorous street. On one side is a jewelry store, with watches—most of them silver watches—hung behind glass on the wall, and other watches and rings and chains are in glass cases on the counter; and on the other side of the room is a partition, part of it being a wire screen with windows in it; and this, one realizes, must be the "banca." And after one has traveled farther through this most fascinating section of the metropolis it is apparent that this "banca" is a fair sample of the two hundred of its kind. The queer financial institutions are in basements, in the small tenement store-rooms, and frequently they share their small space with saloons, jewelry stores, grocery stores, drug stores, or meat shops. And they exist because there are three million Italians in the United States, many of them newly arrived, and because this three million is being increased annually by over a hundred thousand more. But this is only one of the odd phases of the banking life of New York City, which seems to be in truth the world's financial centre. The business of caring for other people's money presents a considerable variety of institutions—from the tiny foreign private bank, scarcely more than an agency for immigrants, to the giant institutions of Wall Street, one of which alone has deposits of more than one hundred and fifty million dollars.

But to return to the little banker of Mulberry Bend. Aside from his sign, you will know him by the unique way he has of exhibiting his wares. In the window he displays an enticing heap of money—usually bills, packages of tens tied with a band of white paper, yellow twenties and hundreds, and various sorts of foreign moneys, Italian bills predominating. So the passer-by knows that this is a money store, for the goods are exhibited just as they are in a grocery or a fruit shop. The Italian who is at work on a railroad in Pennsylvania, for instance, and who wishes to send a little money to the folks in Italy, forwards the sum to the banker, whom he knows, in New York City. This banker has an agent in Italy, whom he instructs to send the same amount, less the commission charged, to the Italian's family. The agent sends the remittance in Italian coin or paper, so that when it reaches those to whom it is sent the money is the kind which they know. In this way every year millions of dollars go out of the United States.

Then the time comes when the prospering new citizen is prepared to have his family come to him. Again he goes to his banker, and the latter sells him the necessary steamship tickets for he is also an agent for the transatlantic steamboat lines. When the family arrives, bewildered by the vast extent of the United States, they make their headquarters first with the banker if friends or relatives do not meet them. Thus the banker becomes an information bureau. He directs the new comer to the husband or brother or friend, who, perhaps, is working on a railroad somewhere; or, if the immigrants wish to remain in New York, the banker tells them where they may find good board and lodging, and he helps them to find employment. Formerly he changed their money into the coin of the United States, but all this is done now by authorized agents at Ellis Island, where the immigrants land. And for his services the Italian banker usually receives a remuneration, so that his wealth increases.

The proprietor of the little bank that shared a small store-room in Mulberry Bend with a jewelry establishment told me that he had been in business twenty years, and that he is the owner now of twenty-five pieces of tenement property. And the most un-

profitable of these, he said, paid ten per cent. interest on the amount invested. Much of this real estate he had bought with the money of his depositors, whom he paid from one to three per cent. interest on time accounts. Practically all of the buildings of Mulberry Bend, he told me, are now owned by Italians.

And while this particular banker does his business and owns property in the crowded and vulgar Italian quarter, he no longer resides there, but has his residence in Brooklyn, where he and his wife and daughters live in a state approaching luxury. For while the Italian population is increasing with such enormous rapidity, it is becoming at the same time more permanent. Not more than a third of those who come to the United States, it is said, now return to Italy to make their homes there. In New York the Italian finds his own people little disturbed by their removal to a new land, their customs and much of their manner of living being transplanted with them. He finds, in the vast city, districts which are American only in the national title to the soil.

The wealthy Italians of New York have no dealings with the small private banks of the quarter. Their accounts are kept in the large banks of the city, some of which are so anxious to increase their deposits that they have established branches in the foreign localities where the business houses of these people are to be found.

In the internal foreign cities, which are more or less clearly defined in the metropolis, there are various grades of poverty and prosperity—from the littered closets where the beggars live in the tenements, to the pretentious little East Side "apartment" house with the polished brass railing at the entrance. You will find the former on Allen Street in the shadows of the elevated railway, and you will see the latter on Grand Street, which is becoming a thoroughfare of importance and many pretensions, as it passes through the Ghetto. Among the banks of the quarter there are the same grades, from the grimy little shop, which is a mere steamboat agency for immigrants, to the showy, ornate and prosperous banks of Grand Street or East Broadway.

A new one on the latter street is one of the most interesting institutions of the kind in New York. It is owned by two Russian Jews of intense activity and industry, but of the most diminutive stature. And everything about their bank is clean and tidy and bright like themselves. The exterior is ornate in the extreme. A balcony over the main entrance is supported by slender columns moulded in spiral form so that they look like sticks of candy. The front windows are of stained glass, and the exterior of the whole building is so profusely decorated that it looks like a palace of gayety among the dark-red buildings which are its neighbors. The interior is even more elaborate in its decoration, with lights and brass, and railings and gay mountings; but all in the diminutive proportions of the two little bankers themselves. This bank, like several others of the East Side, is run under a charter from the State.

A dozen little banks in the great tenement district are supported by the new comers to the United States from the Austrian empire. These are the Poles, Bohemians, Slovaks, Hungarians, and the other kindred races which are now sending so many immigrants here. A great majority of these people, being miners and factory workers, do not live in New York City, but are distributed throughout the mining cities of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and other States. From the Austro-Hungarian people now in the United States, it is estimated that every year fifteen million dollars is sent back to "the old country." A large part of this money goes through the post-office, but much of it still passes through the banks.

A Slovak bank in New York performs many offices for those with whom it does business. It takes care of their savings, as the laborers accumulate a little from their wages, and some of the little Slovak banks pay interest on such deposits. Sometimes they charge the depositor a little for keeping his money.

The East Side banker makes his own rules, for his is almost always a "private bank." One of these keeps on hand for its Slavic customers a stock of merchandise, consisting chiefly of Bibles, in the native tongue, for which there is always a demand. But if the bank's customer should want anything else, a clock or a bird-cage or a revolver, the banker will obligingly send out and buy it, should he not have the desired article in stock. Here is another fact that shows New York's importance as a financial centre. A little Russian bank in a New York tenement building receives deposits and forwards money from Russian farmers in Western States, and even from many who live at distant points in Canada.

But of all the banking schemes in a great city none is more notable and ingenious than those introduced by some of the large department stores, which already sell everything from beans to automobiles. In one store this financial department amounts practically to a credit system. A customer deposits money which draws interest at the rate of four per cent. from the date of its deposit, provided, however, that it remains in the store three months, for interest is paid quarterly. A customer who has a deposit in the store may pay for goods bought by a check on his account. The store does not call this department a bank, although it is practically a savings bank, receiving deposits and paying

interest, the firm being the security to which the depositor must look. The amount on deposit in this store has increased rapidly since the department was opened, so that the firm's representatives say that they are going to limit the sum which each individual is permitted to keep on deposit.

Another store has organized a private bank, so that its banking department is a separate corporation, although the owners are identical. Interest at the rate of four per cent. is paid on deposits. But the system of paying this interest is so involved that the amount is not as great usually as the customer is apt to expect. The purpose of this bank is to increase trade. The store gets the first chance at the money when it is drawn out. Savings banks are restricted in all their operations by rigid laws for the protection of the public, but the depositor in the department store has no other security than that which is given by the corporation or firm owning the store. Yet the savings banks pay only three per cent. interest, while these stores pay four per cent.

All these various banks, from the little Italian steamboat agency to a department in a department store, show how indefinite the meaning of the word "bank" may be. For instance, many firms in the financial business are known as "bankers and brokers." In many cases the term is liberal; the only banking business of the concern consists, perhaps, in keeping on deposit some of its customers' money to be invested in "good things," as profitable investments may come to the broker's knowledge. The real banks, the great depositories of New York's wealth, which are found down town in what is called the Wall Street district, transact a tremendous volume of business. The aggregate resources of all the State and national banks and trust companies of New York amount to \$3,300,000,000.

### Where Immigrants Are Needed.

NOTHING IN the recent report of Commissioner Sargent, of the immigration bureau, concerning the vast inflow of foreigners to this country during the fiscal year recently ended is more suggestive and significant than the statement that only "a few crossed the Mississippi." It appears, on the other hand, that thirty per cent. of the entire immigration, or a total of 250,657 persons, went no farther than New York State, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania together received 567,405, or sixty-six per cent. of the total. The States east of the Mississippi River received 741,765, leaving only 115,281, or thirteen per cent., to go west of the Mississippi.

It is this showing, taken in connection with the fact that over ninety per cent. of those who remained east of the Mississippi, mostly in New York and vicinity, were Slovaks, Poles, Croatians, and South Italians, the poorest and most undesirable classes of immigrants, that constitutes the gravest feature of the problem now before the country in connection with this incoming flood of aliens and "undigested citizens." The same report quoted shows that only a small percentage of the Scandinavians, Germans, Scotch, and English remained in the East. The total of these classes of immigrants unfortunately were few in proportion to the whole, and, more unfortunately still, they seem to be growing less every year.

What the statement signifies as to the destination of the ninety per cent. and more of the first-named classes we all know only too well. It means that the vast majority of these come to stay where they are not wanted, where there is no demand for unskilled labor, where they are little or no better off than they were in the old country, while the community at large suffers both directly and indirectly from their presence. Social and industrial tendencies are beyond the reach of legislation, and practically impossible of control or determination by any forced or arbitrary method; but, in view of the actual conditions now prevailing in this country, it is difficult to sympathize with the cry of poverty and distress that goes up continually from these hordes of aliens who drift over here into the slums of our cities, many to drift on a little later into our asylums, prisons, and almshouses.

For honest, industrious, and capable workers and home-seekers, and particularly for farmers and farm laborers, there is still abundant room and a cordial welcome in every section of the United States, both east and west of the Mississippi. We have been hearing much recently about the great scarcity of labor in the great harvest fields of the West, the farmers being unable to secure enough help at any price to gather in their ripened crops. Farmers all through the East are suffering, from the same cause, a lack of efficient and helpful laborers. In Vermont, for example, the farmers are complaining that there are not laborers enough to go around at any season of the year, although steady employment and the highest wages are offered. Ordinary farm hands in that State receive from twenty-five to thirty dollars per month and their "keep" the year through, and transient helpers in harvest times can command twice these sums. The same prices prevail all through the Eastern and Middle States, yet even at such wages the farmers are suffering, as in the West, from a lack of competent labor. In these same States, too, and par-

*Continued on page 185.*



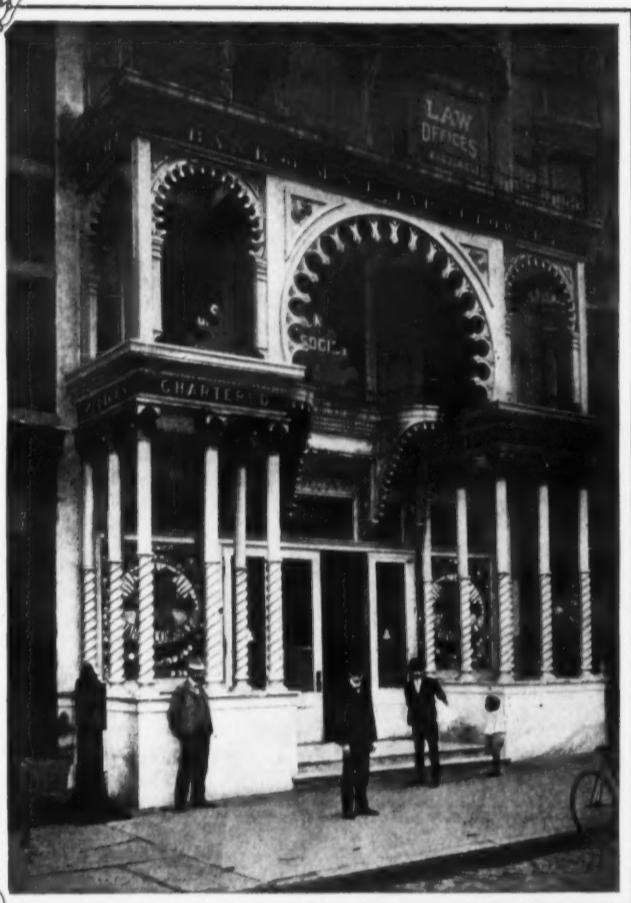
BANKERS' ROW IN MULBERRY BEND, IN THE HEART OF THE ITALIAN QUARTER.



WOMEN SHOPPERS AT THE BANKING DEPARTMENT OF A BIG NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE.



SATURDAY-NIGHT RUSH IN A BANK OF THE GHETTO—FACTORY EMPLOYEES IN THE CROWD OF DEPOSITORS.



A QUAIN AND ORNATE JEWISH BANK ON THE EAST SIDE OF NEW YORK CITY.



ONE OF THE 200 ITALIAN BANKS—SALOON AND BANK OCCUPYING THE SAME ROOM.



PETTY MERCHANTS OF THE EAST SIDE DEPOSITING THEIR MONEY.

CURIOS BANKS IN NEW YORK'S FOREIGN QUARTERS.  
INSTITUTIONS THAT THRIVE AMID THE CROWDED TENEMENT DISTRICTS OF OUR GREATEST CITY.

Photographs by G. J. Hare, Jr.



DIPS IN THE SEA AT CONEY ISLAND MAKE LIFE BEARABLE.



BAND OF ESQUIMAUX IN A SEASIDE TOW, WHO FIND  
EVERYTHING.



HALF-STIFLED INMATES OF A CEL-  
LAR CREEP OUT FOR A BREATH  
OF FRESH AIR.

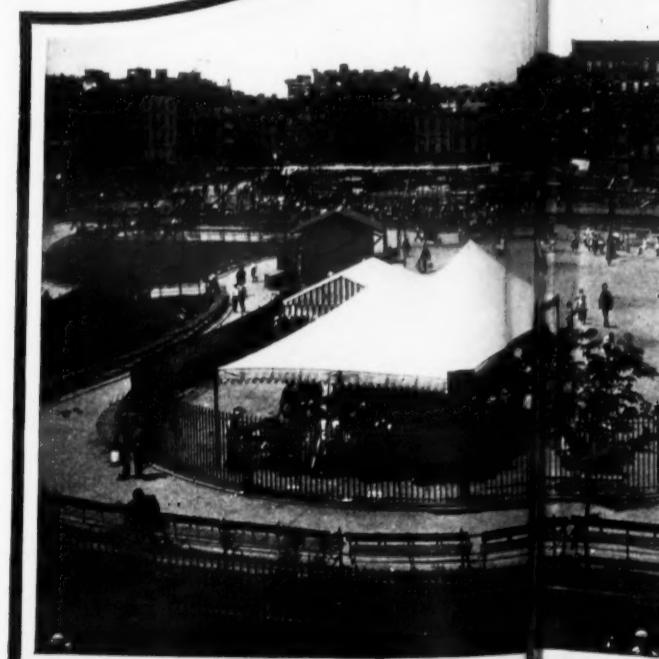


CUSTODIAN OF A PARK SPRINKLING GROUND AND CO.

LADS ENJOYING AN ARTIFICIAL SHOWER FROM A PARK EMPLOYEE'S HOSE.



STREET URCHIN BATHING IN A PUBLIC FOUNTAIN CAUGHT BY A POLICEMAN WITH NOTHING BETTER TO DO.



EAST-SIDERS CROWDING INTO THEADING TENTS AT

NEW YORK AT THE HEIGHT OF A  
HOW MULTITUDES IN THE GREAT CITY STRIVE TO OBTAIN RELIEF FROM THE DEPR



SEASIDE, WHO FIND OUR TORRID CLIMATE  
VERIENG.



LOWERING THE TEMPERATURE IN THE SURF AT ROCKAWAY BEACH.



THE STEAMER CAN HARDLY HOLD  
THE MULTITUDE BOUND FOR  
CONEY ISLAND.



KLING TO GROUND AND COOLING OFF THE BOYS.



ENJOYING THE REFRESHING SHADE OF A BIG TREE IN A CITY PARK.



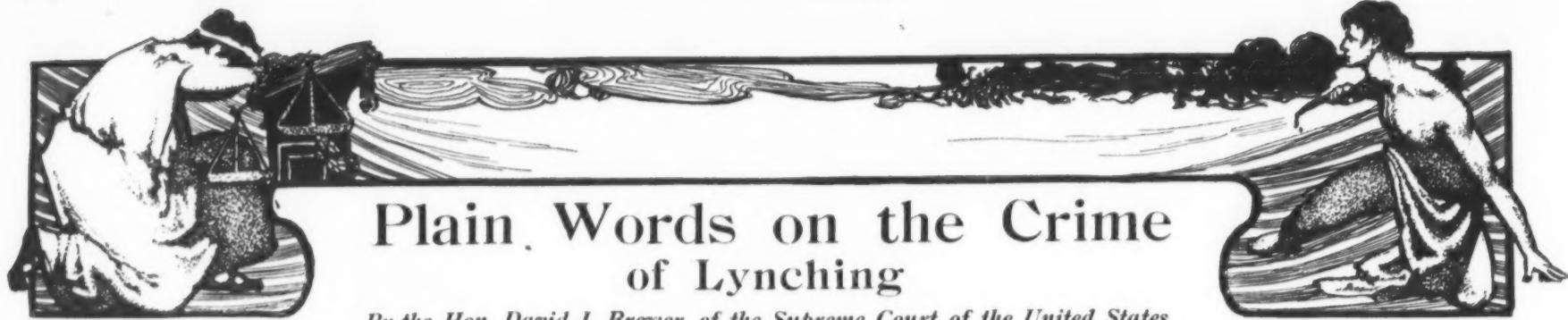
TO THE TENTS AT SEWARD PARK.



NEWLY-ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS TRYING TO MAKE THEMSELVES COMFORTABLE IN BATTERY PARK.

T F A MIDSUMMER HOT WAVE.

M THE DEPRESSING EFFECTS OF THE EXCESSIVE HEAT.—*Photographs by G. J. Hare, Jr.*



## Plain Words on the Crime of Lynching

By the Hon. David J. Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States

OUR GOVERNMENT recently forwarded to Russia a petition in respect to alleged atrocities committed upon the Jews. That government, as might have been expected, unwilling to have its internal affairs a matter of consideration by other governments, declined to receive the petition. If, instead of so doing, it had replied that it would put a stop to all such atrocities when this government put a stop to lynchings, what could we have said?

No one can be blind to the fact that lynching is becoming altogether too common, and presents a serious question for the consideration of thoughtful lovers of their country. There have been two kinds of lynch law, and it is well to distinguish between the two. In San Francisco, for instance, many years ago, the better citizens became convinced that the officials were in league with gamblers and other wrongdoers—hence crime was rampant, neither life nor property being sacred. Deliberately they came together, organized, and in effect took possession of the government, administering law promptly and severely; with the results—as claimed—that crime was checked and order re-established. Whatever may be said of such a movement, it is not like the lynch law that now prevails. It was more in the nature of a revolution, by which the regularly elected officers were put out of office and a new government established. But the lynching which now attracts attention is the temporary uprising of a mob, called into being by the commission of some terrible crime, the perpetrator of which it seeks to punish.

It is well to look the matter fairly in the face. Many good men join in these uprisings, horrified at the atrocity of the crime and eager for swift and summary punishment. Of course they violate the law themselves, but rely on the public sentiment behind them for escape from punishment. Many of these lynchings are accompanied by the horrible barbarities of savage torture, and all that can be said in palliation is the atrocity of the offenses which led up to them. For a time they were confined largely to the South, but that section of the country no longer has a monopoly. The chief offense which causes these lynchings has been the rape of white women by colored men. No words can be found too strong to describe the atrocity of such a crime. It is no wonder that the community is excited. Men would disgrace their manhood if they were not. And if a few lynchings had put a stop to the offense, society might have condoned such breaches of its law; but the fact is, if we may credit the reports, the crime instead of diminishing is on the increase. The black beast (for only a beast would be guilty of such an offense) seems to be not deterred thereby. More than that, as might be expected, lynching for such atrocious crimes is no longer confined to them, but is being resorted to for other offenses.

That lynching is a blot on our civilization no one questions, and European nations are pointing to it as evidence of a lower civilization. Shall we let this go on and thus practically admit that, in many respects, this is no longer a government of laws, but partly one of mobs? We seldom hear of lynchings across the waters; somehow or other it is an epidemic which prevails in America, but not in Europe. We all know that punishment of crime justly and promptly administered by legal methods tells of a higher condition of society than the wild outcries and hasty judgment of mobs. Take the case of the assassin of our



HON. DAVID J. BREWER, OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, WHO HAS PRACTICAL IDEAS ON THE PREVENTION OF LYNCHING.—Bell.

late much loved President; how much more it speaks for our civilization, that in an orderly way before a legal tribunal the assassin was tried, having the benefit of counsel, and thereafter put to death in accordance with the dictates of law, than if an angry mob had torn him from the officers of the law and tortured him to death.

What can be done to stay this epidemic of lynching? One thing is the establishment of a greater confidence in the summary and certain punishment of the criminal. Men are afraid of the law's delays and the uncertainty of its results. Not that they doubt the integrity of the judges, but they know that the law abounds with technical rules, and that appellate courts will often reverse a judgment of conviction for a disregard of such rules, notwithstanding a full belief in the guilt of the accused. If all were certain that the guilty ones would be promptly tried and punished, the inducement to lynch would be largely taken away. In an address which I delivered before the American Bar Association at Detroit some years since, I advocated doing away with appeals in criminal cases. It did not meet the favor of the association, but I still believe in its wisdom. For nearly a hundred years there was no appeal from the judgment of conviction of criminal cases in our Federal courts, and no review except in a few cases in which, two judges sitting, a difference of opinion on a question of law was certified to the Supreme Court. In England the rule has been that there was no appeal in criminal cases, although a question of doubt might be reserved by the presiding judge for the consideration of his brethren. Hon. E. J. Phelps, who was minister to England during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, once told me that while he was there only two cases were so reserved. Does any one doubt that justice was fully administered by the English courts?

Opponents of this suggestion fall back on the ancient maxim that "It is better that ninety-nine guilty men escape than that one innocent man be punished." Maxims, like other things, are good in their times and places, but, like other things, may often be overworked. When criminal trials were conducted as they were in England a century and a half ago—defendant without counsel, trial with little publicity, and the press an unknown factor—that maxim was good enough; but today, when a prisoner is guaranteed counsel, when trials are viewed by throngs of spectators, and the press makes public every detail, it seems well to as often consider President Grant's direction, "Let no guilty man escape."

Further, laws have been passed requiring an immediate convening of courts and giving priority of hearing to certain civil cases deemed of public moment. Why may not direction be given to the presiding judge of the proper court, when such an atrocious crime has been committed as those giving rise to lynchings, to immediately convene that court and put the accused at once on trial? If this were done and no appeal were allowed, would not the community be more confident that full punishment would be promptly meted out? If it be said that under the haste of such a trial some innocent men might be punished, a sufficient reply would seem to be that justice will be more likely done than when a mob takes the law into its own hands. If it were deemed necessary to guard against even a possibility of injustice, the statute might require that the testimony be taken down by a stenographer and at once presented to the Supreme Court, and if, in its judgment, not that some technical rules of law have been disregarded, but that an innocent man has been convicted, authorize it to stay the execution and grant a new trial.

It is said in extenuation of lynching in case of rape that it is an additional cruelty to the unfortunate victim to compel her to go upon the witness stand and in the presence of a mixed audience tell the story of her wrongs, especially when she may be subject to cross-examination by over-zealous counsel. I do not belittle this matter, but it must be remembered that often the unfortunate victim never lives to tell the story of her wrongs; that if she does survive she must tell it to some, and the whole community knows the fact. Even in the court-room any high-minded judge will stay counsel from any unnecessary cross-examination; and finally, if any lawyer should attempt it the community may treat him as an outcast. I can but think that if the community felt that the criminal would certainly receive the punishment he deserves, and receive it soon, the eagerness for lynching would disappear, and mobs, whose gatherings too often mean not merely the destruction of jails and other property, but also the loss of innocent lives, would greatly diminish in number.

One thing is certain—the tendency of lynching is to undermine respect for the law, and unless it be checked we need not be astonished if it be resorted to for all kinds of offenses, and oftentimes innocent men suffer for wrongs committed by others.

*David J. Brewer*

## Where Wealth and Worth Combine

A MONG RECENT news items concerning the doings of that element in our population that is pleased to regard itself as "society" *par excellence*, we have an account of two women who have started a racing stable at Saratoga, and of other women of the same social status, we presume, who entertained themselves at another resort by giving a banquet to a monkey, at which several human simians of the male species were also present. At about the same date that this "news" appeared we had also an account in the public press of the opening of a new, spacious, and beautiful building for use of one of the oldest and most useful charitable societies of New York, whose noble mission it is to care for friendless and orphaned little ones, the new and greatly needed building being made possible by a gift of \$20,000 from Miss Helen Gould, who also furnishes the children's play-rooms; and other benefactions in the way of money or furnishings from Mrs. Stokes and Miss Olivia Stokes, Mrs. John B. Devins, Mrs. A. C. Heneken, Mrs. Washington Wilson, and from other women connected with the board of management. We also have the announcement that a young Baltimore woman, Mrs. John M. Glenn, has decided to forego all social pleasures during the

coming season and devote her time exclusively to the comfort of the poor and the advancement of social settlements.

We bring these news statements into juxtaposition not for the sake of giving prominence to the philanthropic work of the women whose names are mentioned—for such service on their part is a common, regular, and continuous feature of their lives, and they have no thirst for newspaper fame—but rather for the occasion it affords to emphasize the difference of view as to the proper duties, obligations, and aims of existence obtaining among women of the same race, land, nationality, social grade, and the same means and opportunities also for doing good. On the one hand we have the petty, selfish, ignoble, purposeless life, whose range of ambitions, enjoyments, and satisfactions is bounded by the ball-room, the race-track, and monkey banquets, and on the other a life which finds its chief joys and satisfactions in using time, wealth, and influence for the benefit of helpless and suffering humanity.

We are inclined to take a cheerful and optimistic view of all things in this day and age of the world, and to believe that the tendency of our race, on the

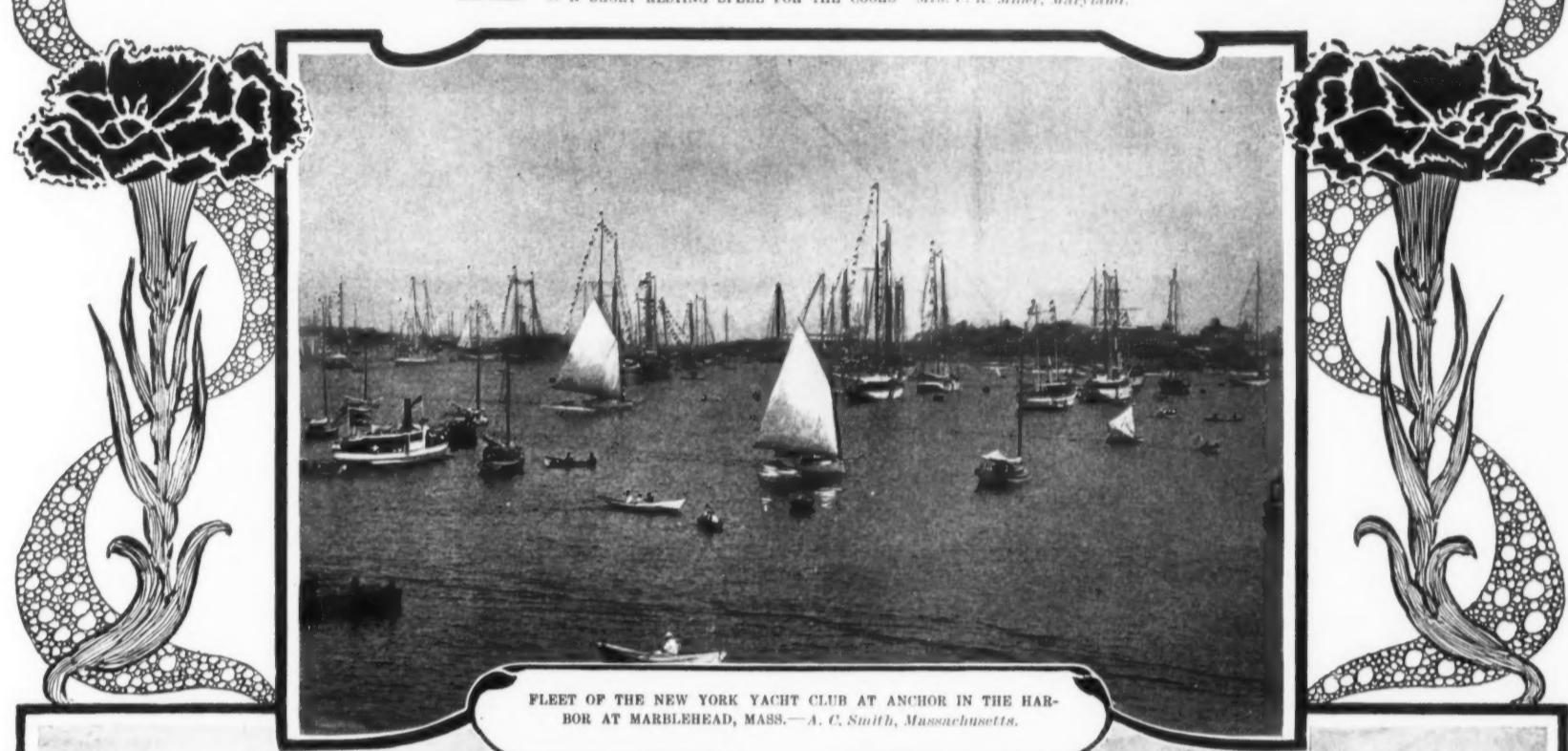
whole, is steadily upward toward a higher and nobler plane of living. But if there is any one thing more than another that causes us to doubt this at times and to feel that the evolutionary processes of civilization are not, after all, working out a higher type of men and women, it is when we see so large a number of persons, belonging to that "society" to which we have alluded, in possession of every opportunity and advantage which health, wealth, and high social position can give, yet who have no thought apparently above the getting of more money and the expenditure of what they have in the gratification of their appetites, their love of display, and other selfish and ignoble pleasures.

It was a prominent and typical creature of this class in New York "society" of whom, when he was married a few years ago, at the age of forty, the most complimentary thing that the society journals could say concerning his achievements up to that time was that he was "a good tennis player." Without intending any disparagement whatever to tennis, which is an excellent and wholesome sport, we may say that an inheritor of millions who had lived for forty years

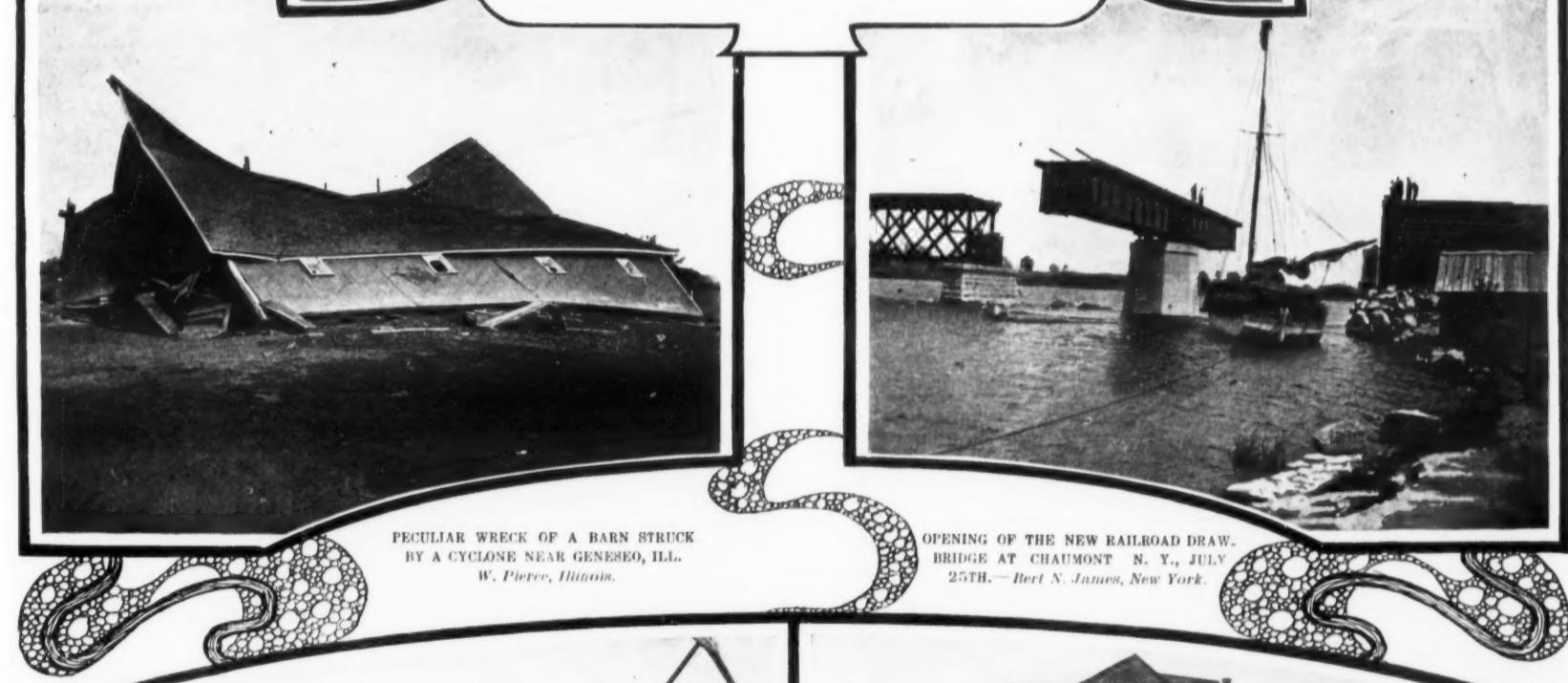
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(PRIZE-WINNER.) REMARKABLE CRAB FEAST FOR 10,000 ELKS AT TOLCHESTER, MD. A. PREPARING 50,000 CRABS FOR THE FEAST. B. SERVING THE SOUP FROM THE BIG KETTLES. C. A SHORT RESTING SPELL FOR THE COOKS—*Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.*



FLEET OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB AT ANCHOR IN THE HARBOR AT MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—*A. C. Smith, Massachusetts.*



PECULIAR WRECK OF A BARN STRUCK BY A CYCLONE NEAR GENESEO, ILL.  
*W. Pierce, Illinois.*

OPENING OF THE NEW RAILROAD DRAW-BRIDGE AT CHAUMONT N. Y., JULY 25TH.—*Bert N. James, New York.*



STABLE TOTALLY WRECKED BY A TORNADO IN HENRY COUNTY, ILL., BUT NONE OF THE HORSES IN IT HURT.—*J. R. Stephenson, Illinois.*

FREAK OF THE PATERSON (N. J.) TORNADO—LARGE HOUSE DEMOLISHED, ITS NEIGHBOR NOT EVEN SCRATCHED.—*A. R. Benedict, New Jersey.*

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—MARYLAND WINS.  
VI<sup>th</sup> SNAP-SHOTS OF NOTEWORTHY SCENES BY KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF THE ORDER OF THE CAMERA.

(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 189.)



## Books and Authors

By La Salle A. Maynard

THE RECENT pilgrimage of the old Liberty Bell to Boston may serve to revive within us not only certain memories of a hallowed and historic past, but may also remind us that with the exception of the story associated with this sacred and venerable relic, our literature contains very little relating directly to the subject of bells. Having a special fondness for the study of bells, we have devoted not a little time to exploring the public libraries in search of information on the subject, but have not succeeded in finding any American books on bells, while not a few of English authorship, and some from France and Belgium, have come to our hands. Campanology, a term covering the study of bells, has received more attention in England than in any other country, and numerous societies exist over there devoted to the cultivation of bell music and the conservation of all that pertains to these "messengers of the upper air." The late Dr. H. R. Haweis was one of the best known of English campanologists, and his contributions to the literature of bells were many and valuable. Some years ago when some English dry-as-dusts proposed to have an interdict placed on the ringing of church bells on the ground that modern science and methods of life had rendered such "noise" quite superfluous, and therefore offensive, Dr. Haweis led a vigorous protest against such an iconoclastic proposal, and received such an enthusiastic support from the bell-lovers of England, that nothing has since been heard of the rash project. The "constant reader" of our own daily press, whose morning slumber, or possibly whose conscience, has been disturbed by some matin bell, occasionally vents his unrighteous rage by proposing a similar interdict on this "nuisance," but his squeak of protest is invariably followed by such an avalanche of letters from other "constants" in opposition, that nothing comes of the proposal but the utter discomfiture of the proposer. We may hope, indeed, that it will be many a year before the voices of church bells will be hushed, and we shall hear no more of that music which Charles Lamb calls "the nearest of all bordering on heaven."

OUR STUDIES in bell literature have acquainted us with the fact that no writer of any land or time has so many allusions to bells as Henry W. Longfellow. He wrote no less than nine poems on bells, among these being several of his finest and most popular productions in verse, such as his "Belfry of Bruges," "The Bells of Lynn," and "The Bell of Atri," and references to bells in single passages may be found scattered all through his poems: in his translations, such as "The Children of the Lord's Supper"; in his dramatic verse, such as "Michael Angelo"; in his dramatic ballads, such as "Evangeline," where we have the lines descriptive of Grand Pré in its happy days of peace:

"Anon from the belfry  
Softly the Angelus sounded, and over the roofs of the village  
Columns of pale blue smoke, like clouds of incense ascending,  
Rose from a hundred hearths, the homes of peace and contentment."

And in his sonnets and lyrical pieces the note is struck again and again. One of the sweetest songs that Longfellow translates from the German is that of the bell:

"Bell! thou soundest merrily  
When the bridal party  
To the church doth lie!  
Bell! thou soundest solemnly  
When, on Sabbath morning,  
Fields deserted lie!"

SIGNIFICANTLY enough the last poem Longfellow wrote, bearing the date of March 15th, 1882, was the "Bells of San Blas." These bells hung in a deserted tower in the town of Mazatlan on the Mexican coast, and in these lines Longfellow makes them lament over the decline of the Spanish power in the Western continent, a sentiment which gives the poem a deeper meaning and a larger significance now than when it was written. Longfellow frequently refers also to the sound of bells in his prose writings. Thus in "Hyperion" we find this passage, where Paul Flemming says of an experience in his travels in Germany: "Inarticulate words seemed to blot the foggy air as if written on wet paper. These were the bells of Handschusheim, and of other villages on the broad plain of the Rhine and among the hills of the

Odenwald; mysterious sounds, that seemed not of this world." In "Outre-Mer" Longfellow speaks again of the sound of the bells and of the delight he had in them. During his pilgrimage in Spain he tells how he listened with feelings of solemn pleasure to the bell that sounded forth the "Ave Maria." There is something beautiful, he says, in thus measuring the march of time. In the course of our researches we have gathered up many interesting facts, historic incidents, and much curious lore about American bells, enough almost to fill a book, and, perhaps, some day such a book may appear.

IT SEEMS to us that such a book as Mary Elizabeth Carter's "Millionaire Households and Their Domestic Economy" (Macmillan Company, New York), may serve a twofold purpose, both excellent and valuable; first, as a reliable helper and guide for the comparatively few for whom it is primarily intended—young millionaires—and secondly, as a warning lesson to the vast majority of us, who can never hope to be millionaires, but are inclined to think sometimes

pantry-maids, whose metes and bounds are each carefully defined, we pause for a moment in the presence of that awful personage before whose frown even newspaper reporters have been known to tremble and grow pale. We mean the butler. To begin with, this haughty despot of the hallways should be English. His leading requirements, however, are "height and bulk." We are not informed just why "bulk" is necessary, unless it appears in the subsequent information that the butler should have at his command at least four footmen of the same nationality and other irritating qualities as himself. In addition to having amplitude of person, and a dignity that "must never be impeached," the butler should have certain Machiavellian qualities so that when "the ubiquitous newspaper reporter appears he must know how to get rid of him with as little information imparted as will spare the family from false statements of ridicule." Then there is the *chef*, another potentate, who scorns all "petty economies," who runs up bills for some one else to pay with the ease and abandon of a Congressman, and whose rights and privileges none dare to dispute, except occasionally the butler, when these two satraps meet to divide up commissions. All this and a vast deal more that is highly diverting, although never intended to be so, you may learn from reading Mrs. Carter's compendium.

E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM'S latest and most mature novel, "A Prince of Sinners" (Little, Brown & Co.), has called attention to this clever English writer, whose books have been steadily growing in popularity in this country. Mr. Oppenheim had written ten novels previous to "A Prince of Sinners," and, what is more to his credit, his work has constantly improved. He has been best known in this country, previous to the publication of "A Prince of Sinners," by "The Great Awakening," "A Millionaire of Yesterday," "The Survivor," and "The Traitors." In each of these ingenious novels his skill as a story-teller was evident. But in "A Prince of Sinners," Mr. Oppenheim was most fortunate. He really got ahead of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in attempting to show, through the vehicle of fiction, that the salvation of the English workingman is dependent upon the restoration of a protective tariff in his country. Yet in this new book the tariff discussion plays but a small part, the real story being the eventful career and love affairs

of Kingston Brooks, the manly hero, and his relations with Lord Arranmore, the so-called "prince of sinners." It is a wholesome romance of present-day English social and political life.

THE AMERICAN propensity to "still want something new" will find a wide range for exercise and much real satisfaction in Adelaide Keen's "With a Saucepan Over the Sea" (Little, Brown & Co.), a book devoted to recipes for dishes peculiar to almost every land under the sun except our own. Here the searcher after table novelties and new and hitherto unheard-of dainties wherewith to tempt the appetite, will find herself confronted with a long, if not a bewildering, array of recipes drawn from the home and household *cuisine* of France, Spain, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and even from the land of the Turk. The work has been performed with excellent discrimination.

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A WELL-APPOINTED home is scarce, ~~and~~ without sufficient service. Low rates. New York Telephone Company, 15 ~~and~~ Street.



## General Robert S. Oliver, Who Is To Be the New Assistant Secretary of War

By George Edward Graham

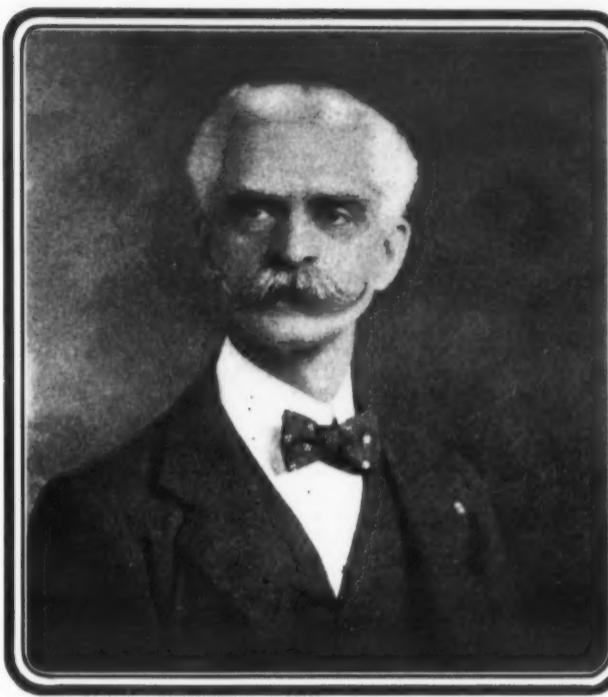


A SOLDIER, both of the old school and the new; a soldier of the regular army and of the national guard; an organizer *par excellence*; a strict disciplinarian without being a martinet; a thoroughly equipped business man and a gentleman of high social standing, with well-balanced views, equitable judgment, and keen perception. Such is a brief and honest diagnosis of the newly-selected Assistant Secretary of War, General Robert Shaw Oliver, who is to enter on his duties at Washington on September 1st. That to such a man will eventually come the portfolio of war is evident. That the President and the Secretary of War, Elihu Root, have selected this well-equipped man for the position soon to be made vacant by the retirement of the latter, only after careful consideration of his great value as a soldier and diplomat, is also evident.

But if General Oliver comes to the department of war with all the knowledge necessary to make him finally the head of its mighty forces, he is even better fitted at the present to take up the duties of the Assistant Secretary, particularly that of putting into active operation the "Dick law" in its relation to the national guard of the United States. For thirty years General Oliver has worked in a highly intelligent, progressive manner to develop the guard, always with the belief in mind that the citizen soldiery should follow as closely as possible the lines of discipline and work of the regular army, so that in times of war assimilation would be easier and more perfect.

In all these years discretion and judgment have marked General Oliver's action. On the one hand he has never championed the ultra radicals, who believed in a local militia entirely distinct from national influences; nor has he espoused the opposite faction, who would have a State militia under such rigid regular-army discipline as would cause business men and volunteers alike to chafe and protest. He has been for an organization that, while appealing to the young man, would also educate him in such military lines as would permit quick assimilation and co-operation in times of necessity with the regular standing army. The settled camp-ground, with its finished streets, its ready-for-use tents, its electric lights, and its prepared menu, never appealed to General Oliver; and only this year he saw a thorough consummation of his ideas when the Third Brigade, which he commands, went into camp 2,600 strong, and, on absolutely unprepared, rough farming ground, and in the midst of the climatic hardships of a regular campaign, erected their own tents, cooked their own food, and lived exactly as soldiers in the field would have to in case of an emergency.

To the social life of Washington the Olivers will be a distinct addition. Of the famous Boston and Salem stock of Olivers, the new Assistant Secretary of War was born in the former city fifty-six years ago.



GENERAL ROBERT SHAW OLIVER, PROMINENT IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF NEW YORK, AND NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

*Albany Art Union.*

His mother was a daughter of Quincy A. Shaw, a wealthy mine owner, while on his father's side a line of military ancestors made an impression on the life of the general. One cousin was Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, the commander of the first regiment of colored troops in the Civil War, and who was killed in a charge at the head of his troops at Fort Wagner, South Carolina. At the military school of Marlborough Churchill, at Sing Sing, N. Y., General Oliver received a thorough training in the profession which is to win him such high honors. From school he entered the volunteer service, receiving a commission as second lieutenant in the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, September 27th, 1864. While serving before Petersburg he was selected by General Cole to be his aide-de-camp, and appointed A. D. C. cavalry brigade, third division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

General Oliver was appointed by General Clarke, on September 3d, 1865, to be assistant general of the third division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, then serving in Texas at the close of the war. On the recommendations of his superior officers he was commissioned second lieutenant Seventeenth United States Infantry, February 23d, 1866, and after a short service in New York harbor was again ordered to Texas with

his regiment as acting adjutant, and later received his commission as a first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry. At his own request he was transferred to the Eighth United States Cavalry, and appointed first lieutenant of that regiment May 7th, 1867, and ordered to the Pacific coast, where he served for three years in California, Oregon, and Arizona, in various Indian wars at that time, and was promoted captain October 31st, 1869.

After leaving the army he returned to the East and moved from Boston to Albany. Becoming interested in the national guard, he accepted the colonelcy of the Tenth Regiment August 23d, 1873; became assistant adjutant-general Ninth Brigade, July 11th, 1878; brigadier-general and inspector-general of the State of New York January 1st, 1880; brigadier-general, Fifth Brigade, January 10th, 1883; and brigadier-general, Third Brigade, December 30th, 1890, a position which he still holds, showing an almost unbroken line of service for thirty-four years.

In Albany and New York, as well as in Boston, General Oliver and his family are prominent social figures, the general having also been closely identified with the civic life of the former city. He became, in 1894, a civil-service commissioner of Albany, and in 1895, a police commissioner. He has been president of the Mutual Boat Club in the old days when aquatic sports flourished in Albany; and president of the Albany Tennis and the Republican Unconditional clubs, and of the National Lawn Tennis Association. In 1897 he was first vice-president of the Albany Vigilance League. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club, the Press Club, the Albany Club, the Country Club, the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Association of the Army of the Potomac, and the Cavalry Association, and governor of Albany Chapter No. 1, Order of Patriots and Founders of America.

General Oliver, in 1870, was married to Miss Marion Rathbone, daughter of General John F. Rathbone, a wealthy stove manufacturer of Albany. Their family consists of three daughters, Miss Elizabeth, who is an extremely clever artist and devoted to philanthropic work; Miss Cora, who recently was married to Joseph H. Choate, Jr., the son of the present ambassador to England, and Miss Marion, who is a fine musician, and one son, the Rev. John Rathbone Oliver. The Miss Olivers are extremely handsome, splendidly educated and accomplished girls, having spent many years abroad with their mother in pursuit of their studies. All three daughters are fine athletes, finished horsewomen, expert golfers, crack tennis players, and, in fact, win honors in whatever they undertake. The season in Albany will be considerably duller with the handsome house on Willet Street closed, and Miss Oliver and Miss Marion away, but Washingtonians will gladly welcome to administrative circles such an entirely delightful and interesting family.

### Where Immigrants Are Needed.

*Continued from page 178.*

ticularly in New England, farm land of an excellent character can be had at surprisingly low prices; good markets are accessible, and other conditions exist which make farming, gardening, and fruit-raising a certain and reasonably profitable source of income for those who bring to these pursuits some degree of skill, industry, and intelligence.

Foreigners from any land who come here to engage in any branch of agriculture, either as laborers or land-owners, are a valuable addition to a useful and important industry, and we are in no danger of having too many of them. They are needed to take up the "abandoned farms" of the East and to occupy the vast areas opened for settlement by irrigation in the West. The South also needs such immigrants to develop and improve the millions of rich and fertile farm lands that have lain waste and neglected ever since the Civil War, as well as the millions of other equally fertile acres that have never yet been tilled or cleared.

Into these farm regions in every section of the Union a million immigrants a year might be poured for many years to come, and the country be the gainer by it. With the vast and ever-increasing foreign markets for American fruits, grain, and other farm products which have recently been opened to us, there is no danger of a surplus of these things—of a glut of such food stuffs in the market. The demand from England, France, Germany, and other thickly populated countries of Europe, to say nothing of the far East, for certain products of the soil which America can grow as no other country can do, is certain to increase in the coming years and afford a ready and profitable market for all and more than we can possibly produce of these things. New and improved methods of long-distance transportation of perishable goods by land and sea, invented by modern science, are also helping greatly to widen our markets and enlarge our opportunities for a profitable trade in our farm products with every quarter of the world.

Because of these advantages and new opportunities it may be truly said that no industry in the United States to-day is on so firm and sure a basis as farming, and none offers so much promise for the future. Prosperity, happiness, and contentment lie this way for millions of men and women not only of the Old World but the New, now shut up in the narrow, stifling, squalid tenements of the cities, and doomed to a desperate struggle for existence in industries, some of which are greatly overcrowded, and others of which the country has no real need at any time. Of immigrants who come here to push carts, grind organs, run saloons, organize strikes, and get up riots, we have far too many; of those who come to earn an honest livelihood in tilling the soil for themselves or for others, we have far too few.

### Where Wealth and Worth Combine.

*Continued from page 182.*

in a world like this and had nothing to his credit but a good tennis record might far better have never been born. Such men, and women, too—and their number, we are sorry to believe, is not a few—are less entitled to respect than an honest, though naked, savage; he at least lives up to the light he has, while they are a shame and a disgrace to the civilization of which they profess to be the finest fruit, a civilization whose advantage they enjoy through the labors of others, but to which they contribute nothing but their own vain and empty existence.

Regarded from a selfish and material point of view, the possessors of great wealth, whether men or women, who devote their time and means to wasteful vanities and silly extravagances are following a short-sighted and suicidal course. They must be blind and stupid, indeed, if they cannot see the danger for themselves that lies in the reckless throwing away of money at our Monte Carlos and Saratogas, in their million-dollar palaces, in running amuck with their "red devils" through the streets, and in the general disregard which they show in their lines of conduct for the happiness and well-being of their fellow-men.

Can they not see that in thus misusing their wealth and their opportunities they are sowing the seed of what is certain to be a bitter harvest for them or for their children in the days to come?

The eternal law of compensation will not fail. Everywhere humanity suffers for the things that money alone can supply, for food, clothing, shelter, for aid in wasting disease, for help in feeble and friendless old age. A hundred deserving charities and humane movements appeal for larger funds and more generous support, that they may extend their noble and beneficent work among the poor, the orphaned, the weak, and the perishing. Even in our most favored land and time, opportunities unlimited in their scope lie open on every hand wherein those who have wealth, time, and influence to give can do much to help the world along to a better, brighter, and happier day. They who in the midst of their luxuries and gilded pleasures remain deaf and blind to these calls of duty will find sooner or later that they have missed the best chance of their lives for a paying investment.

Timely, as they were wise and true, were the words of President Roosevelt in one of his recent speeches counseling moderation, prudence, and magnanimity to those who are profiting most and greatly by the present wave of prosperity, lest by causes of selfish pride and criminal extravagance they pull down the house upon themselves. "A great fortune," said he, "if not used aright makes its possessor in a peculiar sense a menace to the community." That this menace hangs over us now, more heavily than at any other time in our national history, what student of the times can doubt?

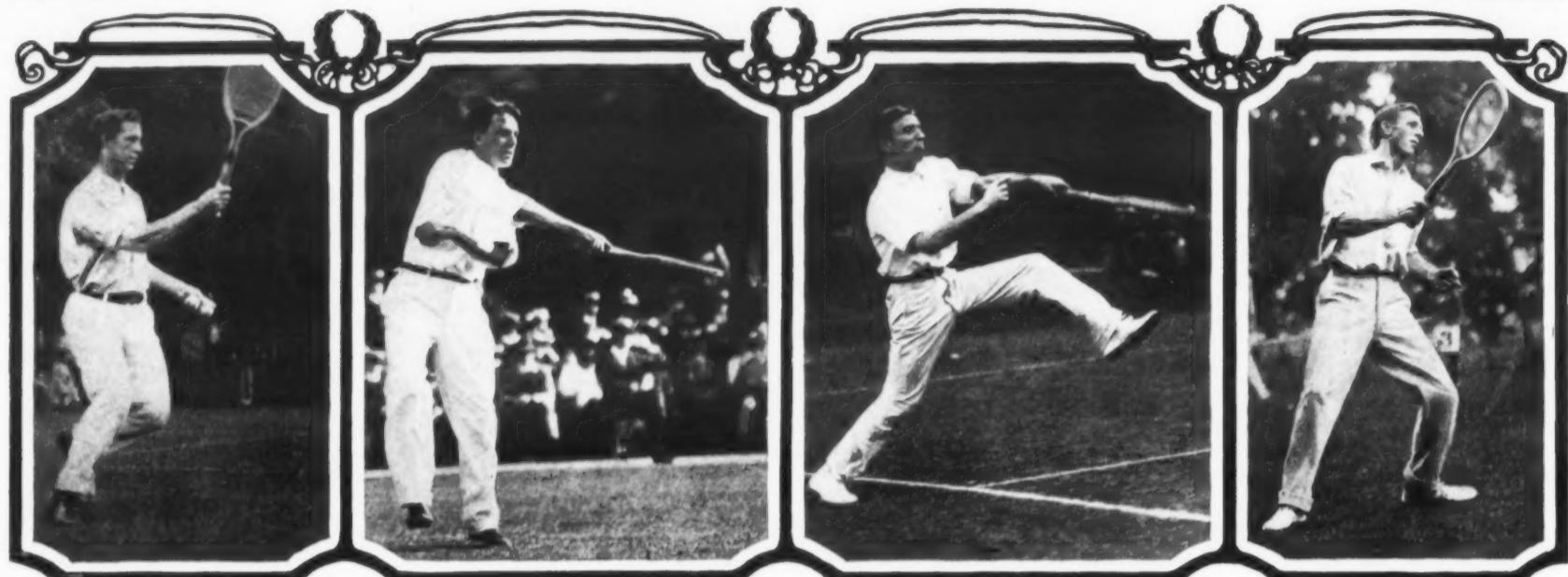
### First Workingman in the Cortez.

A FACT significant of the growing power of workingmen as a factor in politics and government, was the recent election to the Spanish Cortez, the most conservative legislative body in Europe, of Jaime Angles, a cooper by trade, the first craftsman ever to be thus distinguished in Spain.



# In the World of Sports

By H. P. Burchell



CHAMPION A. W. LARNED, WHO WON THE EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

H. WARD, WHO WAS BEATEN BY LARNED IN A HARD-FOUGHT MATCH.

R. D. WRENN, IN A CHARACTERISTIC PLAYING ATTITUDE.

G. L. WRENN, JR., HARD AT WORK IN A LIVELY GAME.

NOTABLE PLAYERS IN THE RECENT CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT THE LONGWOOD COURTS, BOSTON, MASS.

Photographs by W. M. Somers.

**ONE FORM OF AUTOMOBILE COMPLAINT.**—Automobilists have complained from time to time of the erroneous reports given of happenings directly or indirectly traceable to the machines. Those who have only a superficial knowledge of automobiles usually bunch them together when speaking of them. Accidents or incidents are referred to as happening to "an automobile" in general which could not possibly happen to more than one particular type of automobile, and in many instances only to one particular make of that type. A fractured axle is recorded, in one case, a leaky cylinder gasket in another; a spring creaks unbearably, or breaks on account of a badly-fitting clip; the steering pivot bends or snaps; a muffler gets red hot and burns the knuckles of the operator, who tries to find out what is the matter, although the trouble is due to his faulty operation; a gasoline pipe springs a leak, and there is a conflagration, possibly an explosion; a brake fails to act, and there is a collision; a boiler is burned out, and the machine must be towed home. These and a hundred other things may happen, and the automobile in general is the scapegoat which is laden with the odium of it all. But in reality each particular make of automobile is not very liable to more than two or three forms of mishaps when properly treated, and these are generally due to some detail in construction which has not been thoroughly thought out by the makers. In other automobiles these particular shortcomings have been remedied, but other ones have taken their place. Drivers, on the other hand, fall into certain habits which by degrees injure the machines. One uses his brakes too frequently; another runs unnecessarily on his low gear, when the high gear would serve better; ignition troubles are courted by wrong adjustment of the explosive charge, or neglect of the ignition battery or dynamo. The list of errors is a long one, but probably no longer than could be enumerated in regard to the treatment of horses by hostlers. Nevertheless, all of this list is also charged against the automobile, much to the prejudice of the automobile movement. Finally, the incompetence of the average automobile repair-man makes havoc of originally good construction and workmanship. For trifling or no cause he takes a motor or a transmission gear apart, and blunders in putting it together again, and the more errors he makes the longer is the time that he spends on the job and the higher are his charges.

**A PROBLEM IN AUTOMOBILE PURCHASING.**—Whether to order a surrey or a tonneau is one of the moot questions of the day among automobilists who want to own a machine adapted for all-round use, touring included. Whether to make surreys or tonneaus is an equally important question among manufacturers. The tonneau style

has had a great vogue, first in Europe and subsequently here. Then the European chauffeurs began to declare against it, because its massive and low construction draws dust from the surrounding atmosphere and deposits it over the occupants of the

curtains, took its place in many instances, and remains a favorite style. But the tonneau is not easily ousted. It has weighty advantages, especially when the tonneau portion is removable, as it most frequently is. It is roomier than the surrey, holding three or four passengers at a pinch—besides the two on the front seat—while the rear surrey seat can accommodate only two. Baggage can be safely stowed in the tonneau without strapping. The rear step and entrance render it very convenient to get in and out, especially for ladies, while it is distinctly laborious to get into a rear surrey seat by climbing over the rear wheels and underguards of the vehicle, and most automobiles are so proportioned that there is no other way of getting into them. In some American surreys this has been obviated by placing the rear axle farther back, thereby also lengthening the wheel base and getting easier riding on rough roads. There is a neck-and-neck race between improvements in the design of tonneaux, purporting to keep the dust out and producing an appearance of lightness now wholly lacking, and other improvements in the surrey style, aiming at better facilities for carrying baggage and increased accessibility. To this end surreys have been made with a rear step and the back seat divided, so that one portion can be swung back to admit passengers from behind.

**A NOVEL FORM OF POLO PLAY.**—Foxhall Keene has been playing polo recently with considerable success in he was a member of a team that took part recently in one of the most interesting tournaments of the season at the Roehampton Club. This is known as the Ladies' Nomination Tournament, and the features of the event appeal so strongly to the social elements of the game that it is hardly too much to expect, with the increasing growth of polo here, that a somewhat similar tournament may be adopted in America in the near future. In this event forty-eight ladies who are related to the different polo club players are each invited to nominate a player, and the forty-eight nominees are then handicapped into a dozen as equal teams as possible by the polo committee. The teams are then drawn, and the winners play winners in a succession of rounds. The four prizes offered by the club, when won, are presented by the victors to the ladies who nominated them. Keen interest marks every stage of the game, and there is as much rivalry among the ladies in picking winning players as there is among the men themselves. All of the prominent polo players in England took part in this interesting contest. Foxhall Keene's team in the first round won its match by the close score of six to five goals. This novel form of polo play would doubtless excite much interest in this country if it were adopted here.



DR. J. N. JACKSON, OF BURLINGTON, VT., WHO WAS THE FIRST MAN TO CROSS THE CONTINENT IN AN AUTOMOBILE. —Davis & Sanford.

"BUD," DR. J. N. JACKSON'S DOG, WHO CROSSED THE CONTINENT WITH HIS MASTER IN AN AUTOMOBILE, AND HAD TO WEAR GOGGLES. —Davis & Sanford.

tonneau seats. King Edward was among the first to call attention to this drawback. He declared outright that he would not put up with it, and many Britons followed his example. The limousine, which is very similar to a double surrey with extension top and side



TRANSCONTINENTAL TOUR IN AN AUTOMOBILE.—ARRIVAL AT DENVER OF M. C. KRARAP, OF NEW YORK CITY, AND E. T. FETCH, OF OHIO, EN ROUTE FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.—Bert E. Clark.



# Jasper's Hints to Money-makers



[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, 24 per annum, are placed on a *preferred list*, entitling them to the early delivery of the papers, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address Jasper, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

VARIOUS explanations were given of the recent heavy failures in Wall Street. It was said that leading financial interests who had been antagonized by Jim Keene and his friends, had been "gunning" for the latter; that the Rockefellers had axes sharpened for some of their adversaries; that the tomahawk was out for the Rock Island crowd, and so on. To such causes as these some financial writers attributed the panicky liquidation. Mr. Keene thought it was "a very extraordinary situation," and couldn't understand the reason why the public refused to go into the market and buy. He said its reappearance in Wall Street would be a welcome sight. He declared that business was good, crops excellent, and the gross earnings of railroads larger than ever. This is just what every other man on the bull side says, whether he thinks it or not. But the simple fact is that the public are out of Wall Street because they have been put out.

The shrinkage in the market value of Wall Street securities since the close of the recent boom is placed at \$2,000,000,000. The whole country has been speculating. Men, women, and even children have been putting their good money, not into good things, but into the good, bad, and indifferent. They have become gamblers and have lost. They would all be back in the Street again, with the natural instinct of the gambler to keep at the table as long as the money lasts, if they had money with which to do it. They have lost, and are out of the game. All they have left is a bitter experience. All this is nothing new. Old staggers like myself, who have gone through more than one panic, and more than one boom, know that while a boom lasts the youngsters think it must last for ever, while the experienced investor and speculator knows as sure as fate that the greater the boom the greater the depression that must inevitably follow.

The public are out of the market, and the syndicators, promoters, bankers, and brokers are in it, all loaded with securities, and all waiting, like Mr. Keene, for the public to come back and buy. If it were possible to count the number of losers, by reason of the recent bull speculation, the list would reach up into the hundreds of thousands. Some estimate it as high as a million or more, if we include small holders of many shares of the innumerable wild-cat mining, oil, and industrial schemes. This enormous loss, scattered through every section of the country, is responsible for a great deal of the despondency which has supplanted the feeling of hope and confidence prevailing during the boom era of a year or two ago. Confidence is the basis of prosperity in a measure. People spend money freely when hopeful of the future, and expectant of the best that the world can provide. On the other hand, depression means economies, forced to the last degree.

"O." Salt Lake: Wired.  
"L." Iuka, Miss.: Answer by wire.  
"O." Lexington, Penn.: Telephoned.  
"C." Clinton, Ia.: Preferred for one year.  
"T." Oakdale, Ia.: Manhattan Elevated.  
"S." Aurora, Ill.: Preferred for six months.  
"H. W." Altoona, Penn.: Complaint noticed.  
"J. S." Brooklyn: I am unable to get a rating.  
"A. B." Montreal: Preferred for six months.  
"B." Rockford, Ill.: Preferred for six months.  
"E. Z. K." Toledo: I am not favorably impressed by it.

"A. R." New York: I have nothing to do with the mailing department, and have referred your letters to it.

"F. H." Elizabeth, N. J.: Letter received. Contains noted.

"F." Pittsburgh, N. Y.: Can only wire answers to special requests.

"J. H. B." Boston: Do not find your name on my subscription list.

"M. F." Washington: Anonymous communications not answered.

"V." Copake, N. Y.: I understand the proposition is not going through.

"H. F. B." South Norwalk, Conn.: Anonymous communications not answered.

"R. B. H." Pittsburg, Penn.: I do not find you on the subscription list at the home office. Are you not mistaken?

"G. R." Philadelphia: You must be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to the privileges of this department.

"E. R." St. Louis: Imposible to do more than guess. Everything depends upon its capacity to earn, which is rapidly diminishing.

"S." Natchez, Miss.: I am unable to give you information regarding New Jersey real-estate. I deal with Wall Street affairs. Write to the county clerk where the real-estate is located.

"W." Akron, O.: Rubber Goods common represents water, and has little prospect of a dividend. I would rather have the preferred, which has good prospects.

"S. S." New York: The annual statement of Chesapeake and Ohio was encouraging, but it must be remembered that much of its revenue is due to the urgent demand and high price for coal.

"D." Fall River: The only way to get at the list of stockholders of Hocking Valley is by insisting on a stockholders' right to see the books. It is a case for a lawyer, and a good case, in my judgment.

"Flint, Pittsburg": Thank you for the marked article. Always glad to have readers send information. Many have given me important facts. 2 I have not much confidence in its prognostications.

"Navajo": 1. An August rise can hardly occur until the banks begin to reduce their tremendous loans and until prospects for the fall money market improve. 2. He takes chances with the rest of the creditors. 3. Well rated.

"Reader," Exeter, N. H.: I am only familiar with the facts as set forth by the company. They give references and mention several prominent parties who are acquainted with their undertaking. Why not write to some of these direct?

"G." Pawtucket: Wabash preferred at 30 is not as good a purchase as the Wabash debenture Bs around 50, as the Bs stand ahead of the preferred and have a claim to the first 6 per cent. earned, after the charges on prior bonds have been met.

"D." Evansville, Ind.: 1. Baltimore and Ohio common, Manhattan Elevated, Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island preferred, Twin City Rapid Transit, Western Union Telegraph, all net around 5 per cent. 2. You can buy any number of shares, from one upward, if you pay for them in full.

"A. A. B." Detroit: United States Rubber common only fell to about 12 during the panic of 1901, which was thought to be a low price. You might do better by evening up if the stock continues to decline. There is little hope of a dividend on the common.

"K." South Carolina: 1. You can deposit your money with a trust company, a reliable banker or broker, and give your orders by wire. 2. National Biscuit, for an industrial, is high enough. The same might be said of Steel preferred and Virginia Chemical.

"S." New Plymouth, O.: Detroit U. S. Ry. paying four per cent., is not particularly cheap around 70 or 80, as compared with other propositions of an industrial nature, though it is cheap compared with street railroad shares. Most of the latter, in my judgment, are selling too high.

"P." Syracuse: While on its earnings and prospects Missouri Pacific is highly regarded, and has been purchased around par by those familiar with the property, yet no one can say how low any stock may go in a declining market, and I certainly would not advise purchase on a 5 per cent. margin.

"H." Portland, Ore.: The liquidation in the stock market, as well as the uncertainty about the rapid-transit situation in Chicago, growing out of the attitude of the local authorities, has much to do with the condition of Chicago Terminal, but I would not sacrifice my shares until the air was clarified.

"Oh, Yes," New London: Preferred for six months, and subscription sent to party named. Await report of committee regarding first industrial stock mentioned. I will endeavor to advise in this column promptly. Do not be in a hurry. The market will not run away from you, at least not very far.

"Trader," New York: 1. Preferred for three months. 2. I always answer telegrams promptly as soon as received. Occasional absence from the city sometimes prevents a prompt reply. 3. Unless an explanation is made of Atchison's financial situation, a further decline in the common would not be unexpected.

"R. J. P." Elizabeth, N. J.: 1. The trouble with

an industrial like Virginia-Car. Chemical is that no one on the outside knows its financial condition. The declaration of dividends signifies nothing. That was strikingly illustrated by the crash of American Ice. 2. The report is not ready. You might write to the chairman.

"B." Mingo Junction, O.: If seven per cent. dividends on United States Steel preferred were permanently assured the stock would be cheap at 80. The best evidence that they are not assured is the fact that the stock has been permitted to decline to recent figures. However, I would not hasten to sacrifice it on a slumping market.

"F. G." Aurora, Ill.: Preferred for six months. 1. I would average up on Rock Island common, Baltimore and Ohio, and Union Pacific if the market should at any time have a panicky break. 2. I do not like the outlook for Atchison common, and have never regarded it with much favor, as my comments for the past year will prove.

"C. D." Jacksonville, Fla.: 1. The safest on your list are the West Shore fours, Manhattan Consolidated fours, and Illinois Central fours, but all on the list are fairly good. The Kansas City Southern three look cheap at recent prices. 2. The dividend on Manhattan Elevated stock is guaranteed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which is building the subways in New York.

"E. N. G." Anaconda, Mont.: I do not believe the market will have much of an upward movement this fall. The strength of Canadian Pacific has been attributed to a very strong pool which has supported it, just as pools have supported other stocks until unable longer to do so. This pool has been so strong that there was talk of a corner in the stock, the one thing that a short seller dreads. The increase in the dividend was untimely. Take your profit.

"F. F." New York: 1. National Biscuit common pays 4 per cent. per annum, the same as United States Steel and Corn Products. I do not regard it as an investment. 2. Until the report of the stockholders' committee is made, it would be well to leave it alone. 3. Leather common has no value outside of its voting power, but is occasionally made a favorite for speculation.

"X." Worcester, Mass.: Preferred for six months. I constantly advised against the purchase of Jupiter Steel or the United States Steel Company of Everett, Mass. Some of my readers found fault because they said it paid dividends. Nothing seems open to the stockholders now, but acceptance of the offer of bonds in place of stock, yet I believe if the offended stockholders would get together and secure an attorney they might compel a more satisfactory settlement.

"Steel," Chicopee Falls, Mont.: 1. St. Paul, during the tremendous slump in 1901, fell to 134. This would make that price seem reasonable for it on a good margin, but for the fear that the dividend may be reduced. You will recall that some time ago it was rumored that inside interests predicted 130 for St. Paul before the year was out. 2. While St. Paul would probably move faster than Manhattan in a speculative market, the latter has the greater investment.

"E. B." Cincinnati: 1. Your certificates show on their face whether preferred or common. 2. The copper market is unfavorable to an advance in Copper shares, though Amalgamated, on the recent decline, was accumulated by strong parties. 3. Pacific Mail is a minority stock, control being held by Southern Pacific. The last report is favorable, but no dividends are in sight. I do not advise the purchase of non-dividend-paying shares in such a market, excepting for a turn.

"Quiz," Milwaukee: 1. Chicago Great Western, everyone believes, will some time have its day, but it may be a good way off. As you have paid for your stock, the only thing to do is to keep it, and, in case liquidation sends the shares much lower, you can average up. Those who followed Wabash common all the way down to next to nothing after the panic of 1893, finally got out, but it took nearly ten years to do so. This means great patience. 2. The same applies to Erie common.

"J." Nanticoke, Penn.: I cannot advise you any more definitely on Steel common than heretofore. The suspension of dividends will of course put the stock on a level with any of the other non-dividend-

paying industrial shares, because it would be an indefinite suspension, in all probability. But if dividends are continued, even at the rate of two per cent. per annum, the stock will have some strength. It is a guess as to what the management will do. It is no guess as to what it should do.

"J." Kansas City: 1. The arrest of Joseph Cowan, of the brokerage firm of Joseph Cowan & Co., was on the charge made by a Milwaukee customer. 2. Interesting information regarding the Chonchilula Gold Reef Mines Company and the Corporate Agent Company appeared in a recent issue of the *New York Sun*. I do not think much of the guarantee to which you refer.

"S. F." New York: 1. I would rather have Corn Products common than Steel common at this time. 2. The alleged sale of Toledo St. Louis and Western to the Grand Trunk seems to have ended the upward movement in the former for the present. American Car and Foundry common has still to stand the test of hard times. The recent statement of United States Realty does not make the stocks look cheap, not even the preferred, though prominent financiers identified with it declare to the contrary.

"S. F." Rensselaer, Penn.: Preferred for six months. 1. Union Pacific common, on its present dividends, is not entitled to reach 80 again within a year, unless there is a far more general demand for investment stocks. If insiders should decide to increase the dividends they could advance it beyond 80 almost at any time. Nobody knows what they may choose to do. 2. No; but secrecy in such matters has always given rise to suspicion. 3. I cannot answer. We live in an age where many corporation managers seem to have thrown honesty to the winds.

"W." Brunswick, Mo.: Preferred for six months. The readjustment plan offered to the Mexican Central bondholders does not impress me favorably. It cuts down the interest-bearing obligations. The new issue of bonds is really only an issue of stock, because interest need not be paid upon these debentures unless earned. The talk that the Rock Island is interested in this scheme has been generally heard. As the situation now is, I would rather have Rock Island common than Mexican Central. Both would be better if there was less manipulation in the management.

"D. M." Chicago: Preferred for six months. 1. So great a sacrifice is involved in the sale of all your Steel shares that I do not wish to take the responsibility of recommending it, especially in a market so tried and troubled as this. Usually after severe liquidation, and the accumulation of a large short interest, the market has something of an advance. It might be better to wait a little and see if you cannot profit by such an eventuality. 2. New York Central does not look very cheap for a 5 per cent. stock at prevailing prices; certainly not as cheap as other first-class securities.

"Inquirer," Baltimore: 1. I think it would be well to leave most of the low-priced stocks alone for the present. 2. I think well of Baltimore and Ohio, but am not prepared to say that the bottom has been reached. Strong interests bought the common around 80. 3. American Tel. and Tel. Company stock has been held for investment by strong parties, especially in New England. The compulsory sacrifice of some of their holdings has been given as the reason for the recent decline. How far-reaching the Northern Securities decision might be, depends largely upon what it is when rendered and on the subsequent action of the Attorney-General.

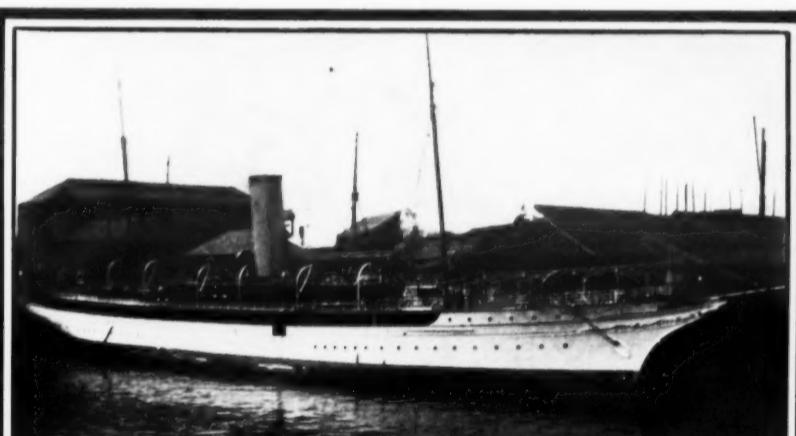
"I." Indianapolis: 1. It looks as if the stockholders of Consolidated Lake Superior were not inclined to come to the relief of the company by taking the proposed issue of bonds. I deem this unfortunate, for the company is worth saving, if reports of the value of its properties are reliable. The collapse of this great industrial, promoted with so much enthusiasm and with such strong financial backing, ought to lead to a thorough investigation of the reasons therefor. Promoters who got out of the property at high prices deserve no better treatment than bungo-stealers. 2. If the Vanderbilt interests were out-generated by the Grand Trunk, in the competition for control of the Clover Leaf, the former have themselves to blame. The days of the old commodore have gone by. He never knew the word defeat, or, if he knew it, he never acknowledged it.

"Reader," Troy, N. Y.: Preferred for three months. 1. The crowd that has been manipulating Rock Island and taking in numerous collateral properties at fancy prices, has been compelled to unload some of its St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred with a resulting decline in the price of the shares. If the earnings of the road are correctly reported, dividends, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, should be continued. Whether they will be or not depends upon the management, and its action largely depends upon speculative opportunities in the market. I can only advise you to watch and wait. 2. Ditto. 3. No one knows precisely what the issue of Rock Island bonds is intended to cover. Perhaps it is to acquire some of the shares of the railroads which have been absorbed. 4. Baltimore and Ohio common seems to have the preference in Wall Street over Union Pacific common by those familiar with both.

"J. G." Denver: 1. The appointment of a receiver for the American Ice Company would no doubt extinguish for the most part the value of the common, but such an appointment is by no means probable. 2. Rock Island common was bought freely by speculators around 20 because of the continued reports that it is earning enough to pay dividends. I regard it as a better speculation than Chicago Great Western common. 3. United States Express around par is not dear for a 4 per cent. investment stock, though compared with prices of other investment shares it looks high. It is earning 6 per cent., and could increase its dividend. 4. Unless the money-market situation improves and the outlook for crops and general business is more reassuring, the liquidation will continue. 5. I never have believed in Colorado Southern, because it has been in the hands of masters of the art of manipulation, who care little for the public and mainly for their own pockets. 6. I might say the same about Mexican Central, though urgent tips to purchase the last-mentioned have been given out freely for six months. Glad to hear that you profited by my advice.

"J. R." London, Canada: 1. The reason why I have insisted continuously that the market must have further liquidation until it reached perhaps abnormally low prices, was because I believed with John Stuart Mill, that as the frenzy to purchase sends stocks and other commodities up to unreasonably high figures, so, as a rule, loss of confidence inspires panicky conditions that result in lower than reasonable prices. The fear has pervaded Wall Street that some unexpected contingency might result in a general break-up, such as not unusually indicates the culmination of liquidation. It is the belief of the best informed men on Wall Street that many stocks, like Southern Pacific, and some preferred issues, have been on a low enough level to justify their purchase. Those who have believed thus have, in a measure, supported their belief by purchases in the market, but were unable to purchase everything offered, and when they withdrew, further liquidation followed. 2. For these reasons Missouri Pacific, Norfolk and Western, Southern Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, Union Pacific preferred, Delaware and Hudson, Manhattan Elevated, and some preferred industrials, have been freely purchased on reactions by speculative traders as well as by investors.

*Continued on following page.*



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## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

*Continued from preceding page.*

"F. P." Plattsburgh, N. Y.: Answer by letter.

"W." Altoona, Penn.: Address not understood.  
"Rix." Oakland, Cal.: The bonds are not quoted. I do not advise investment in them.

"F. H." Elizabeth, N. J.: As all signs fail in dry weather, so all systems fail in troublesome times. I doubt if you will find the capital necessary to try your scheme, ingenious as it may appear.

"Merchant." Hartford, Conn.: Failures reported during July in United States numbered 915 against 825 in July last year. Liabilities were nearly \$17,000,000, the heaviest in ten years. This is not a favorable indication of prosperity.

"B." New York: 1. I would be inclined to take a flyer in United States Realty Consolidated common around 10, if I had accurate information that the officers of the company were picking it up at that figure, but I would first be sure of my information. 2. They are doing a good business.

"P. T." Plainfield, N. J.: 1. I see no reason to expect a return of boom high prices for Pennsylvania, but you must judge for yourself whether or not you wish to sacrifice your holdings. I would rather have Manhattan Elevated than Pennsylvania. 2. Manhattan. 3. Preferred for three months.

"W." New York: 1. Stocks and bonds paid for and held as investments and that pay their dividends or interest charges with a good prospect of continuing to do so, ought not to be sacrificed simply because prices are declining. If they are held on margins, that is another thing. 2. Prefer Manhattan.

"C." Cleveland: 1. Chicago Great Western preferred A pays five per cent., and is the safest of the Great Western shares in which to trade. 2. The cotton mill shut-down in New England leaves 250,000 operatives out of work and 2,000,000 spindles idle. These mills have been expending about \$2,000,000 a week for wages. This does not improve the business outlook.

"L." Ringersburg, Penn.: I thank you for your letter of information, which confirms my own advices regarding the falling off in the steel and iron trade and in railroad freightage in many directions. Newspapers that have been misleading the public regarding these affairs, as you say, deserve severest censure. They are either ignorant or are in the employ of stock jobbers.

"O. S." New York: If the interest on the Con. Tobacco 4s were earned four times over last year, they should not sell at prevailing prices. These bonds represent the old Continental Tobacco common stock, which never paid a dividend and was said never to have earned one. I do not regard them as an investment, though many have bought them on the recent decline as a speculation.

"E. W. D." New Orleans: Men with ready cash, who have had experience in Wall Street, are keeping their money in a trust company or bank, and waiting for a decisive break in the stock market, with an expectation of picking up bargains in dividend-paying stocks like Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Delaware and Hudson, Manhattan Elevated, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania, New York Central, and shares of that character.

"Banker." Burlington, Vt.: The table of earnings for 1903, which you submit, is, of course, based largely on estimates. If Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania are earning twelve per cent., and Illinois Central, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, L. &amp; N., and Canadian Pacific between nine and ten per cent., there is reason for the strength that some of these properties have exhibited. I doubt whether dividends will be increased, however.

"Laong." Fredonia, N. Y.: 1. If I had profit in American Locomotive preferred I would sell and have the cash ready to buy a first-class investment security—a bond, or a guaranteed stock, on a lower level. 2. I am not a believer in Mexican securities because no one knows what will happen in case of the death of President Diaz, and he is a pretty old man. 3. I would keep my cash on hand and be prepared to buy a first-class investment stock on any bad break.

"H. J. S." Pittsburgh, Penn.: Preferred for three months. 1. It is much the same. If I bought anything of the kind, I would buy it of an insurance company of high standing and established reputation dealing in bonds of that character. 2. United States Leather common is simply a speculative stock, representing water and having no intrinsic value. Cumulative dividends on the preferred ahead of it approximate forty per cent. There is no chance for a dividend on the common.

"A. P." Plattsburgh, N. Y.: 1. Southern Car and Foundry Company has been put in the hands of a receiver. Yet we are told that the railroads have been unable to procure new equipments because the shops were so busy. 2. The surplus of the Virginia-Car Company for the past year was only about \$27,000. This does not look encouraging for the stockholders. 3. It looks as if the American Stogie Company had been organized for the purpose of helping somebody to unload the United States Cigar Company to good advantage.

"M." Bangor, Me.: 1. Payment of the last quarterly dividend of Chicago Metropolitan Elevated was deferred until the end of the year, because of increased cost of labor, materials, and supplies. 2. The long-expected melon of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York is to be cut. Stockholders are to be offered the privilege of subscribing, according to their present holdings, for \$6,000,000 of treasury stock at \$150 per share, the money to be expended for improvements. If this company has been making such an enormous surplus as has been reported, why doesn't it use it for necessary expenditures?

"C." Concord, N. H.: 1. It is said that the new \$3,000,000 tunnel through the Cascade mountains, built for the Great Northern Railroad, will eventually have to be abandoned, as the grade is higher than that of another more economical route. It is also said that millions have been sunk in the effort to build a cut-off over the unfathomable marshes of Salt Lake by the Union Pacific. The stockholders foot the bills. 2. I have no doubt that the Canadian iron and steel company, with the advantage it possesses of a heavy bounty from the government, can enter our market in competition with the products of the Steel Trust. Thousands of tons of steel billets have thus been disposed of recently.

"C. L. F." Cleveland: I have been unable to understand why, on its merits, Erie common has been advanced to such figures. It ranged last year from 28 to 44, and this year, thus far, from 23 to 42. It is understood that Morgan and Hill interests were expecting to develop a plan which would largely increase the earnings of the road to the advantage of the common. But, considering the enormous amount of the common stock, this never has seemed feasible. Because of the strong backing which Erie has had, and the rosee promises given out of its future, speculators have been afraid to sell it short. I state the facts. You must be guided by your own judgment. It is a gamble any way.

"M." Athens, Tenn.: Preferred for six months. I agree with you that the market will have a declining tendency with occasional recessions, until it reaches a considerably lower level. The trade outlook must continue to be good, or dividends in some directions must be reduced, and with such a reduction will come added depression. All these are factors that cannot be measured because they are indefinite and depend upon circumstances. You must therefore be guided by your own best judgment as well as by the situation, in buying or selling.

I agree with you regarding the merits of Missouri Pacific. It is a better stock to trade in than New York Central, as it is subject to greater fluctuations and is more active.

"M." Toledo: 1. Two parties are now in the market. During the bull movement we had only bulls. Now we seem to have only bears. But the

bull interest is strong because of the financial support it has behind it. The bears are having their innings. I think that money will be made largely on that side of the market, at least until after the presidential election. 2. Morgan's International Mercantile Marine concern is to have a formidable competitor abroad. Due notice of this fact has been given by the Cunard Company, which is having the support of the British government in its fight against the American shipping combine. This is one of the few instances in which Mr. Morgan has bitten off more than he can chew.

"S." Rome, N. Y.: 1. What the difficulty with St. Paul really is, no one seems privileged to make public. There is talk of a reduction in the dividend and of an issue of new stock, and also of the necessity of making a large loan. The public is beginning to have suspicion of railroads that have been increasing their dividends while they were heavy borrowers. 2. It is said that the break in Toledo St. Louis and Western, Kansas City Southern, Tennessee Coal and Iron, United States Steel, Rock Island, and a number of other stocks was due to the selling of the holdings of members of pools. Syndicates have been distributing their holdings in some instances to the various members, and the latter have hastened to unload.

"C. E." Evansville, Ind.: Preferred for six months. It must begin to be evident to everybody that 4 per cent. dividends on Steel common will not be continued much longer, if at all. As a non-dividend paying industrial it will be high even at existing prices. Possibly the dividend may be reduced at the start, but if a conservative course is pursued it will be abandoned at the first opportunity and the funds applied to necessary extensions. I doubt if American Steel common is worth more on its merits than other industrial common shares selling at much lower prices. Use your own judgment accordingly. The Illinois Central is a dividend-payer, and while it may sell lower, if you hold it simply for income, that ought not to be jeopardized at present. I would not call either National Biscuit or Union Bag common an investment. It would be wiser to buy railroad bonds, which are now getting down toward reasonable prices.

"G." Elgin, Ill.: 1. Talk of an international combination of electrical industries, which shall take in the General Electric, the Westinghouse, and leading German companies, is no doubt intended to maintain the prices of American industries of that character. I do not believe it has any real significance. 2. The close agreement made between the British government and the Cunard steamship company carries with it a first-class subsidy for the latter. Mr. Morgan's international shipping trust will not receive this news with much pleasure. 3. I would not sacrifice my Colorado Fuel stock unless I had to. The Rockefeller-Gould interests are in it to make money. The fact that they have selected the former president of the National Tube Company as the executive head of the Colorado concern, is significant. The Steel Trust, some time ago, was anxious to secure the Colorado company, but I doubt if it is in condition to take on any additional burdens. With a practical man at the head of the Colorado concern, it ought to make much better shoring.

"W. F." Philadelphia: 1. Stocks in receivers' hands are not always safe to buy, because of the possibilities of assessments. Many believe that Chicago Union Traction ought to have greater value, but it is a complicated situation. I am unable to unravel it. 2. The Street is mystified over the \$10,000,000 additional indebtedness of the Union Pacific for purposes not explained, and are wondering whether this road is to be so overburdened that it will have to pass through another reorganization experience. Its fixed charges are now almost as large as were those of the system before its reorganization, but the gross earnings are far in excess of what they were in other days. A serious shrinkage in these earnings would jeopardize dividends on the common, but such a shrinkage, considering the expansion of the company's territory, is not regarded as probable or possible. Earnings this year are expected to realize about ten per cent. on the common stock. If one knew whether hard times were approaching, and how hard they would be, he could advise better as to short sales. The chances of a decline in Atchison common on its merits are greater than in Union Pacific common. 3. It would be well to wait and see if, with the recurrence of hard times, which must inevitably come, these railroads will continue to pay their present rate of dividends, or any dividends at all? 2. I advised my readers long ago against the purchase of Virginia-Car Chemical stock at prevailing high prices. Competition in the cotton-oil trade has been unfavorable to the earnings of that industry. 3. The straits in which the Atchison railroad finds itself are revealed by the remarkable statement that the company may not apply its current earnings for the retirement of \$2,500,000 of the serial debentures annually, as it has promised to do, but that it may avail itself of its privilege to sell annually \$3,000,000 of its general mortgage bonds to reimburse the treasury for expenditures for improvements which have not been capitalized. If the Atchison has to pay the dividends on the common, in whole or in part, from the proceeds of the sale of its mortgages, the price of the stock is still too high.

"Banker." Louisville, Ky.: Expansion, extravagance, the over-construction of railroads, as well as poor crops, and reckless banking and business methods, have always had more or less to do with our panics, and every panic has been preceded by an era of extraordinary prosperity. It was so in 1837, 1857, and 1873, 1884, and 1893. I have pointed out that conditions at present are analogous to those in 1893. There is no need of being an alarmist, for this country has survived, and will continue to survive, each recurring period of hard times. Those who are industrious, prudent, and saving will live quite as well, and enjoy themselves quite as much, in hard as in prosperous times. Business men, merchants, and manufacturers who deal within conservative limits, will make money and be content. With Wall Street, however, it is a different and more difficult question.

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ment of dividends, which were discontinued during the reorganization period following 1893, and a number of others have increased their dividends. Because of this, the prices of these stocks have had a remarkable advance which we are told was justified. Before we decide this question, would it not be well to wait and see if, with the recurrence of hard times, which must inevitably come, these railroads will continue to pay their present rate of dividends, or any dividends at all? 2. I advised my readers long ago against the purchase of Virginia-Car Chemical stock at prevailing high prices. Competition in the cotton-oil trade has been unfavorable to the earnings of that industry. 3. The straits in which the Atchison railroad finds itself are revealed by the remarkable statement that the company may not apply its current earnings for the retirement of \$2,500,000 of the serial debentures annually, as it has promised to do, but that it may avail itself of its privilege to sell annually \$3,000,000 of its general mortgage bonds to reimburse the treasury for expenditures for improvements which have not been capitalized. If the Atchison has to pay the dividends on the common, in whole or in part, from the proceeds of the sale of its mortgages, the price of the stock is still too high.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

*Continued from preceding page.*

"C." Madison, Wis.: 1. It is said that the reason why a more panicky condition of affairs did not follow the recent failures in Wall Street was because large interests, to prevent such a contingency, agreed to hold the securities of the failed concerns until they could be unloaded at better prices. Harriman took a large lot of Southern Pacific, Rock Island and bought the Evansville and Terre Haute, and J. P. Morgan took over a large amount of North American. Whether this process of accumulation will relieve the market's "indigestion" remains to be seen. 2. The price paid for the Keene-Taylor holdings of North American, aggregating nearly 20,000 shares, by J. P. Morgan & Co. was given out as 70, though it is understood that it was somewhat less.

"T." Dover, N. H.: 1. One of the factors that must be considered in these times is the tendency of State Legislatures, as well as of the Federal Government, to seek a closer regulation of corporations. The announcement that the railroad commission of Texas has promulgated a reduction of fifteen per cent. in express rates in that State, which will result in a heavy decrease in the gross receipts of the Wells - Fargo, the Pacific, and other companies, has created considerable comment. 2. The decision of Judge Lochren that the Northern Securities combination is not in violation of the Minnesota statutes has nothing to do with the decision of the Federal Court that the combination is in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Judge Lochren holds virtually that the Northern Securities Company cannot be held guilty of offenses that it has not committed, and he says he rejects the doctrine that a person can be held to have committed or be purporting to commit a penal offense, merely because it can be shown that his pecuniary interests would be thereby advanced. I wonder if the Judge has ever heard of the law against carrying concealed weapons, the purpose of which is to prevent the commission of crime, rather than to wait for its commission and have the punishment follow.

NEW YORK, August 13th, 1903. JASPER.

## Special Prizes for Amateur Photographs.

ATTENTION is called to two special pictorial contests in which our readers may engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the most attractive Thanksgiving Day picture furnished us, and a prize of \$10 for the picture which represents with greatest success the spirit of Christmas time. These contests are attractive and should call out many competitors.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Matte-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

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THE recent decision of the Appellate Division of the Illinois Supreme Court in a case involving the rules of a sick-benefit society, is worthy of citation here for the direct support it gives to our oft-repeated advice that the old-line, well-established insurance companies should have the preference, and that those who go into what are called fraternal associations do so at their risk. The point at issue in this Illinois case was whether a member of a certain society, the Foresters of America, in an action to recover sick benefits, was not estopped by a rule of the society providing that no member shall "resort to the civil courts for redress for an alleged injury until he has exhausted every means of appeal in the order." For non-compliance with this provision a member could be expelled, and such action was taken against the member in question. It appeared, however, that he had been expelled from the order before he brought the suit, and because of this fact a judgment in his favor was affirmed by the Appellate Division. It was held that the member's expulsion was a payment of the penalty for suing, and it was also held that the court should not in effect extend or add to that penalty by holding that failure to resort to such tribunals shall disqualify him as a litigant in the courts of that State. A thing like this could not happen in any standard and old-line company. The assessment societies govern their membership by rules which they change as emergencies require, a condition involving much uncertainty and additional risk, and, as in the case cited, much real hardship and injustice upon individual members. By sticking to the old-line companies such complications are avoided.

"S. S. C." Texas: 1. I do not like the policy nor the history of the company. 2. The New York concern will give you better satisfaction.

"Nav." Pittsburgh: I do not regard the fraternal order with favor, but you are in a peculiar dilemma. If the fraternal association is strong enough to continue during the expectation of the life of the member (which cannot be very great, considering his age) you would of course profit by continuing to pay his assessments. Otherwise not. A doctor's judgment on the possibilities of his life might be of value.

"O." Lubbock, Tex.: It is not one of the largest companies, and its reports do not commend it to me as one of the best.

"D." Harvard, Ill.: It is impossible to enter into a discussion of such contested questions. A man who is seeking life insurance has simply to accept the best and strongest guarantees. You can depend upon it that neither of the companies you mention will fail to fulfill its promises.

"W. F." Philadelphia: The Pacific Mutual Life was established in 1868, and makes a very good report of its condition. It is by no means one of the largest companies.

*The Hermit.*

# MEDICAL OPINIONS OF BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

"NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH IT IN PREVENTING URIC ACID DEPOSITS IN THE BODY."

**Dr. P. B. Barringer, Prof. Physiology and Surgery, University of Virginia:** "After more than twenty years of practice, I have no hesitation in stating that for prompt results I have found **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** IN PREVENTING URIC ACID DEPOSITS IN THE BODY."

"MAY BE RELIED UPON TO GIVE MOST SATISFACTORY RESULTS."

**Dr. Alexander B. Mott, of New York, Professor of Surgery, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Surgeon Bellevue Hospital:** "I have made sufficient use to be satisfied that it possesses very valuable therapeutic properties. In the Gouty Diathesis, Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder, and other diseases affecting the urinary organs, it may be relied upon to give most satisfactory results."

"THE MOST VALUABLE MINERAL WATER IN USE."

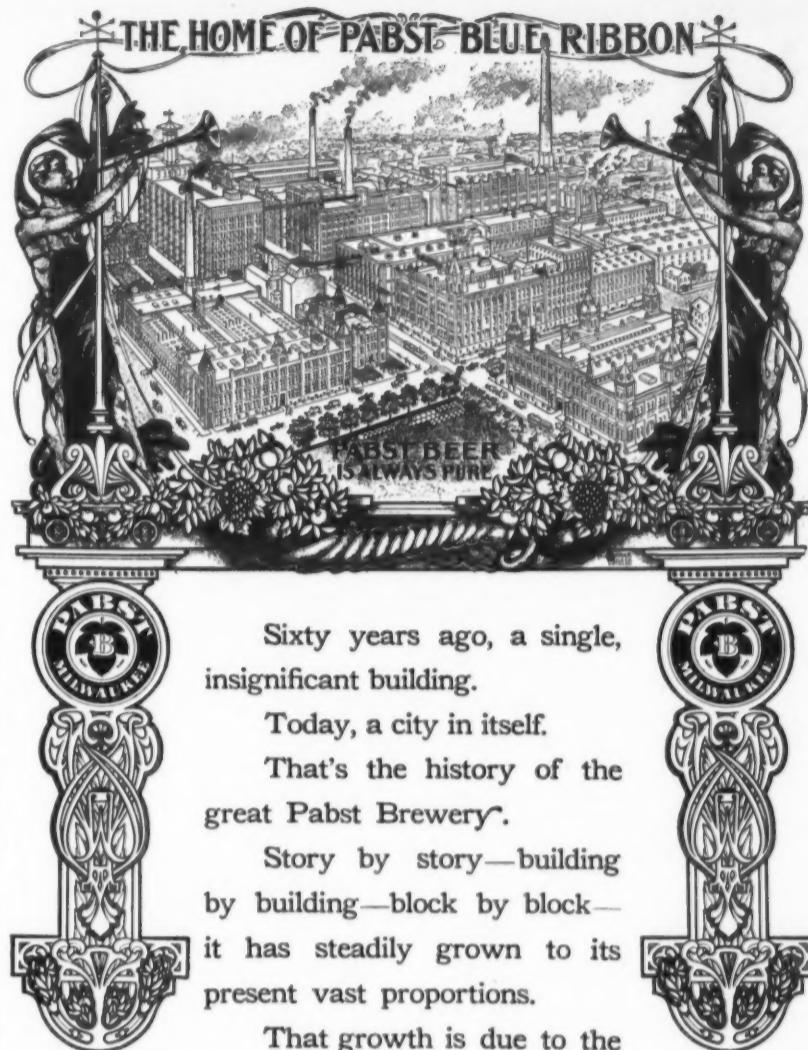
**Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, of New York, Prof. of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital:** "In all cases of BRIGHT'S DISEASE I have found **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** vice in increasing the quantity of urine and in ELIMINATING the ALBUMEN. In certain cases of Melancholia, accompanied by excessive elimination of URATES and URIC ACID, it is often the only remedy necessary. In GOUT and RHEUMATISM it is highly beneficial. I have long regarded **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** as the most valuable mineral water in use."

**BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Testimonials which defy all imputation or questions sent to any address.

Hotel at Springs Now Open.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

## THE HOME OF PABST BLUE RIBBON



Sixty years ago, a single, insignificant building.

Today, a city in itself.

That's the history of the great Pabst Brewery.

Story by story—building by building—block by block—it has steadily grown to its present vast proportions.

That growth is due to the Pabst art of brewing good, pure, wholesome, malt beer.

The beer that agrees with everybody.

And **Pabst Blue Ribbon** is the beer of undisputed quality—of unparalleled popularity.

# Leslie's Weekly

The Great Advertising Medium

225  
Fourth Avenue  
New York

## A Fine Market in India.

IN THE judgment of so competent an observer as Consul-General Patterson, of Calcutta, India, there is no place that offers such inducements to our exporters of all classes of manufactures as Calcutta, the principal distributing point of India, whence a population of nearly two hundred million draw their supplies. The only obstacle to the development of trade between the United States and India is the want of a rapid, direct steamship line, so that goods may be delivered within a reasonable time. If importers could rely upon quick delivery of goods the trade would increase threefold within two years. The demand for all kinds of electrical machinery, especially, is rapidly increasing, and American manufacturers are generally preferred. British and German houses have agents in Calcutta, and are pushing for the business. To secure a fair share of this trade our exporters should put energetic representatives into the field with samples of their goods. India has been neglected for markets nearer home, hence the small percentage of imports from the United States.

## Steel in Demand Abroad.

CONSUL MARSHAL HALSTEAD, of Birmingham, England, says that a manufacturer of anchors wishes to be put into communication with the makers of large steel castings and forgings. He wishes to hear from manufacturers who are able to take orders for and make early deliveries.

# SPENCERIAN PERFECT Steel Pens

USED BY EXPERT AND CAREFUL PENMEN FOR NEARLY FIFTY YEARS  
Sample card, 12 pens different patterns, will be sent for trial on receipt of 6 cents in postage stamps. Ask for card R.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.  
349 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

## Learn the truth

Every man and woman, particularly those entered upon matrimony, should possess the new and valuable book

**Sexology**  
by William H. Walling, A. M., M. D., which sensibly treats of the sexual relations of both sexes, and well shows and when to advise son or daughter.

Unequalled endorsement of the press, ministry, legal and medical professions.

Do you know  
that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children, and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

Send post-paid on receipt of price.  
Fine Morals, \$1.50; Cloth-bound, \$1.00.  
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents, also 100-page illustrated catalogue of books of merit—FREE.

PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. 28 Philadelphia

WHEN you go out fishing, a few bottles of Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne will relieve the monotony.

THE Sohmer Pianos are recommended to the public for their power, purity, richness and quality of tone, and are considered the most durable and reliable pianos ever made.

# A Special Proposition to Readers of Leslie's Weekly

**Note**—The Editor of LESLIE'S WEEKLY is personally acquainted with this advertiser; has carefully examined into their co-operative plan, and knowing the Cash Buyers' Union to be a strictly honorable and reliable concern of successful record, believes that the readers of this paper should give their plan careful attention if they have funds to invest.

# We Want You as a Partner

IN OUR ENORMOUS MAIL ORDER BUSINESS AND

**GUARANTEE** you at least 7% on your investment, with additional profits of from 15% to 40% per year.

**GUARANTEE** to save you at least 25% on everything you buy from our catalogues and a special 5% discount if you become a shareholder.

**GUARANTEE** to pay you a commission of 5% on all business secured through your influence from your friends and neighbors.

## The Best Investment Plan Ever Offered, ENDORSED TO YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS.

**This Co-Operative plan enables us to sell at lower prices than all others and issue complete Catalogues of**

**Athletic Goods**  
**Agricultural Implements**  
**Baby Carriages**  
**Bicycles**  
**Bicycle Sundries**  
**Boots and Shoes**  
**Cloaks, Suits and Furs**  
**Clocks**  
**Clothing, Ready-to-wear**  
**Clothing, Made-to-order**  
**Crockery and Glassware**  
**Furnishing Goods**  
**Furniture**  
**Groceries**  
**Guns and Sporting Goods**  
**Harness and Saddlery**  
**Hats and Caps**  
**Hosiery**  
**House-furnishing Goods**  
**Jewelry and Silverware**  
**Lamps**  
**Millinery**  
**Mackintoshes and Rain Coats**  
**Moving Picture Machines**  
**Musical Instruments**  
**Optical Goods**  
**Organs**  
**Pianos**  
**Photographic Goods**  
**Public Entertainment Outfits**  
**Refrigerators**  
**Sewing Machines**  
**Shirts, Men's and Boys'**  
**Stoves and Ranges**  
**Talking Machines**  
**Trunks and Satchels**  
**Vehicles of Every Description**  
**Underwear**  
**Watches, etc., etc.**

### CATALOGUES NOW IN PREPARATION

**Artists' Materials**  
**Bakers' Supplies**  
**Barbers' Supplies**  
**Blacksmith Tools**  
**Books**  
**Builders' Hardware**  
**Butchers' Supplies**  
**Carpets and Curtains**  
**Cutlery**  
**Dairy Supplies**  
**Drugs**  
**Dry Goods**  
**Electrical Goods**  
**Fishing Tackle**  
**Furnaces**  
**Hardware**  
**Ladies' Wearing Apparel**  
**Miners' and Prospectors' Outfitters**  
**Notions**  
**Paints**  
**Plumbers' Supplies**  
**Surgical Instruments**  
**Stationery**  
**Tailors' Trimmings**  
**Tinware**  
**Tombstones**  
**Tools of Every Description**  
**Toys**  
**Wall Paper**  
**Woodenware**

In fact a complete line of  
**GENERAL MERCHANDISE**

Write for any of these Free Catalogues

**MERCHANDISING** is the money maker of the age. Of all the great money-making department stores THE MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT STORE is the greatest. Its line comprises everything from a needle to a threshing machine. Everything the people eat, wear and use from the cradle to the grave. Its field is not limited by city and suburban limitations, but extends to every town of the country and every country on the globe. It requires less capital to do an unlimited amount of business than any other mercantile or manufacturing enterprise. Its expenses—selling or fixed—are less than in any other business. It is a strictly cash business. It has no losses. It does not depend on seasons or local conditions. It is a "hard times" business. It does not even depend on prosperity. Its profits are immense.

### An Investment of Less than \$40,000 Yielded Over a Million Dollars in Cash in Less than Six Years in one of the Chicago Mail Order Houses.

All this is fully explained in a book which we want to send you free of all charges—on request. The book gives the complete history and earning power of the mail-order business. It gives statistics showing that the famous co-operative stores in England cleared over 40 per cent. on the investment last year. We have reorganized our old-established mail-order business under the co-operative system. We want to interest you (no matter how large or small your capital) and we know you will be deeply interested if you let us send you our free book. It is a mine of interesting business information. It will make you either a shareholder (shares are \$10 each) or a customer. IF YOU BECOME A SHAREHOLDER you will find your investment the best and safest you have ever made—you buy into an old-established, growing and successful business. IF YOU BECOME A CUSTOMER it will save you at least 25 per cent. on everything you buy.

### IF YOU ARE BOTH SHAREHOLDER AND CUSTOMER YOU CAN BUY FROM US AT COST.

In any event, you will profit by reading the book and you are under no obligation whatever—if you send for it. Send for it to-day. Do it now.

### INVESTORS! CONSUMERS!

**You are Invited to Become a Partner in this Great Business**

and share in its profits in the exact proportion of your contribution to the capital and the amount of goods you buy, and which are bought by all our other customers.

We have divided the capital into shares of \$10.00 each, so that you, even if you have but the most modest means, can take advantage of this truly wonderful opportunity to—

(1) **Invest your money and draw dividends of no less than 7 per cent.**, each and every year, with the possibility of earning as high as 40 per cent. and more on every dollar invested.

(2) **Buy your goods at the lowest prices ever known and get an additional discount of 5 per cent.** (practically all the net profit) on everything you buy.

(3) **Make money by co-operating with us and get a commission of 5 per cent.** on all the new business you help us to get.

Our "book of information" fully explains all the particulars of our plan, and we advise you to send for this book and read it from cover to cover and become a member and co-partner of our society as soon as possible, even if you start with but a few shares, and thereby obtain the immense advantages which we offer.

# Cash Buyers' Union

FIRST NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Established 1885

Incorporated 1889

Re-chartered 1903

158 to 168 West Van Buren Street  
CHICAGO, ILL.

**REFERENCES**—First National Bank, Chicago, Depository; Metropolitan Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Registrars; Messrs. Lord & Thomas, Advertising Agency; Dun's or Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency; any railroad and express company. The publishers of this or any newspaper or magazine. Any bank or reputable business house in Chicago.

**Note**—The Editor of LESLIE'S WEEKLY is personally acquainted with this advertiser, has carefully examined into their co-operative plan, and knowing the Cash Buyers' Union to be a strictly honorable and reliable concern of successful record, believes that the readers of this paper should give their plan careful attention if they have funds to invest.—EDITOR.

**REQUEST FOR PROSPECTUS**  
Cash Buyers' Union, First National Co-Operative Society  
Dept. W916, 158 to 168 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.  
Gentlemen: Please send your complete "Book of Information" and all literature pertaining to your Co-Operative  
mail-order business.

Name.....

Street.....

P. O. ....

It is understood that all above will be sent to me free of charge and that I am under no obligation to subscribe to what is offered.

# RHEUMATISM

(Chronic or Acute)

## Relieved Free Wonderful Discovery of Michigan Man Cures Without Medicine

Taking medicine is only the beginning of trouble. Don't do it. Nature provided millions of pores for the expulsion of impurities which cause rheumatism. You must make these pores do their work. Magic Foot Drafts open up and revitalize the largest pores in the body and stimulate the circulation and entire nervous system to prompt action. A pair of Drafts will be sent free on approval to anybody. If you are satisfied with the help they bring, send One Dollar. If not, keep your money. The risk is ours.



Magic Foot Drafts cured Mrs. Leah Brumbaugh, Postmistress of Coburg, Neb., in 1901, and there has been no return of pain.

They cured both Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lincoln, of Rochester, New York, over a year ago. No pain since.

They permanently cured A. J. Keenan, a New Orleans grocer.

They cured Calvin Hersome, of Boston, after being laid up seven months.

R. D. Cummings, of Fort Worth, writes: "I have never felt any rheumatic pains after I used Magic Foot Drafts last June (1902)."

Many thousands of others are rejoicing over comfort brought by Magic Foot Drafts. Sit down and write today for a pair of Drafts, **free on approval**, to MAGIC FOOT DRAFT CO., Ry 22 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. They will cure **you**.

### Reduced Rates

TO SEATTLE, TACOMA, PORTLAND, VANCOUVER, OR VICTORIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On account of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress and National Irrigation Association meeting at Seattle, Wash., August 18 to 21, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Vancouver or Victoria, July 31 to August 13, good to return until October 15, at rate of \$87.80 from New York, and proportionate rates from other points. For full information concerning routes and stop-over privileges, consult nearest Ticket Agent.

MASSACHUSETTS, NEWTON.

### MOUNT IDA SCHOOL.

Six Miles from Boston. Home School for Girls and Young Women. College Preparatory and general courses. Beautiful and healthful situation. Golf, tennis. Canoeing on River Charles. Special advantages in Music and Art. Send for illustrated catalogue.

GEORGE F. JEWETT, A. B. (Harvard), Principal.

### Reduced Rates to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ACCOUNT NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R.

On account of the National Encampment, G. A. R., at San Francisco, Cal., August 17 to 22, 1903, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to San Francisco or Los Angeles from all stations on its lines, from July 31 to August 13, inclusive, at greatly reduced rates. These tickets will be good for return passage to each original starting point not later than October 15, inclusive, when executed by Joint Agent at Los Angeles or San Francisco and payment of 50 cents made for this service. For specific information regarding rates and routes, apply to Ticket Agents.

Nineteenth Year—1884-1903

### American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre School

FRANKLIN H. SARGENT President

A Technical training-school for the stage (chartered as private corporation by the Regents of the University of the State of New York) in connection with Mr. Charles Frohman's New York Theatres and Companies. Apply to:

E. P. STEPHENSON General Manager  
Carnegie Hall, New York

### Book for Business Men.

EVERY BUSINESS man can do himself a good turn by adding to his reference library "The International Directory of Exchange Members" (Excelsior Publishing House, New York), compiled by Samuel Spalding Fontaine and Albert E. Wood. This book presents a variety of useful financial information and statistics, but its most important feature is a directory of the exchanges and commercial bodies of the leading American and European cities. In it are to be found the names of all bankers and brokers who are members in good standing of some recognized financial institution or exchange. The lists are official and up-to-date, and they enable those who consult them to determine at once the truth or falsity of anybody's claim to membership in a reliable exchange. They thus tend to protect investors from being swindled by irresponsible or rascally brokers, and they should prove an aid in the efforts of the solid exchanges to break up bucket-shops and other fraudulent schemes.



## Pears'

Its least virtue is that it lasts so.

Soap is for comfort and cleanliness.

Pears' soap cleanliness—perfect cleanliness and comfort.

Sold all over the world.



2000 REVOLUTIONS A MINUTE!



FAN \$1.50

MEASUREMENT 10 INCHES.

Throws air equal to any \$15 electric fan.

RUNS BY WATER

Can be connected in any room or to any spigot.

Fed by 1-16 inch Hole

Descriptive Circular "H" free on request.

AGENTS WANTED

DELAWARE RUBBER CO., 631 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



SHE WOULD STAY.

FIRST CITIZEN (of *Lonelyville*)—"I think the cook we have now will stay with us for some time."

SECOND CITIZEN—"How is that?"

FIRST CITIZEN—"She don't get up in time to catch the 8:05, and she's intoxicated every afternoon before the 5:12."

Established 1823.

## WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.  
Baltimore, Md.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS

## SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor 23rd St. Only salesroom in Greater New York.

### HOW TO CONVERSE THE ART OF TALKING WELL

### TAUGHT AT YOUR HOME

SALES MEN, AGENTS, MANAGERS, SOCIAL ASPIRANTS, NEED OUR COURSE OF STUDY

By our method we have taught hundreds of students How to succeed in business How to obtain and hold a better position How and when and where to talk for profit

WRITE TO US FOR CIRCULARS

They contain Testimonials we have received from great numbers of well pleased people, who will tell you that:

### IN SOCIETY

We have taught them to fill the awkward pauses We have made them interesting dinner companions We have taught them how to entertain We have raised their conversation above the gossip line.

Grace of Movement and Charm of Manner Go Hand in Hand With Good Conversation

Our course of study includes lesson papers and exercising charts which train one to acquire an active brain, a bright eye, elastic muscles, symmetry of figure, clear complexion, proper carriage, ease of manner.

Write at once for Information and Blanks

A. P. GARDINER, President

20TH CENTURY INSTRUCTION CO.  
Box 19. Central Bank Bldg., New York

WM BARKER CO. TROY, N.Y.  
LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS  
ARE THE BEST BUY THEM.

GINSENG \$25,000 made from one-half acre.  
The most valuable crop in the world. Easily grown throughout the U. S. and Canada. Room in your garden to grow thousands of dollars' worth. Roots and seeds for sale. Send four cents for postage and get Booklet A-M, which tells all about it.

McDowell Ginseng Garden, Joplin, Mo., U. S. A.

GOOD INCOMES MADE  
By selling our celebrated goods. 25 and 30 per cent. commission off.

BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL 33¢  
1-lb. trade-mark red bags  
Good Coffees 12¢ and 15¢.  
Good Teas 30¢ and 35¢.

The Great American Tea Co.,  
31-33 Vesey St., P. O. Box 289.

MORPHINE and LIQUOR HABITS CURED.  
Thousands having failed elsewhere have been cured by us.

Write The Dr. J. L. Stephens Co., Dept. I, Lebanon, Ohio

### A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA

Burlington  
Route

If you have the time, there is no reason why you should not enjoy a few weeks or months amongst the flowers and oranges in California this winter, because the expense will not interfere with such a plan.

You can get excellent board out there for from \$7 a week up, and we can tell you how if you will send for a copy of our "California Folder," which tells all about the country, the hotels and boarding houses. It contains a big map of the state, too.

You can go to California via the most interesting route, in perfect comfort and safety, all the way in charge of trained official of our company, if you will join one of our personally conducted parties which leave every week from Boston, Chicago and St. Louis.

Drop me a postal and I will send you complete information about these parties.

Address P. S. EUSTIS, Pass'r Traffic Manager,  
C. R. & P. Ry., 209 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

### GOOT & RHEUMATISM

Use the Great English Remedy  
**BLAIR'S PILLS**  
Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & \$1.  
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St. N. Y.

## For Reasons of State



A vivid little love story, beautifully illustrated; told simply but with appealing interest. The story is contained in a 128-page book which describes some of the most delightful mountain and lake resorts in the East. Sent free on receipt of 5 cents in stamps to cover postage. Address, T. W. Lee, General Passenger Agent, Lackawanna Railroad, New York City.

GUARANTEED  
Quality always  
the same



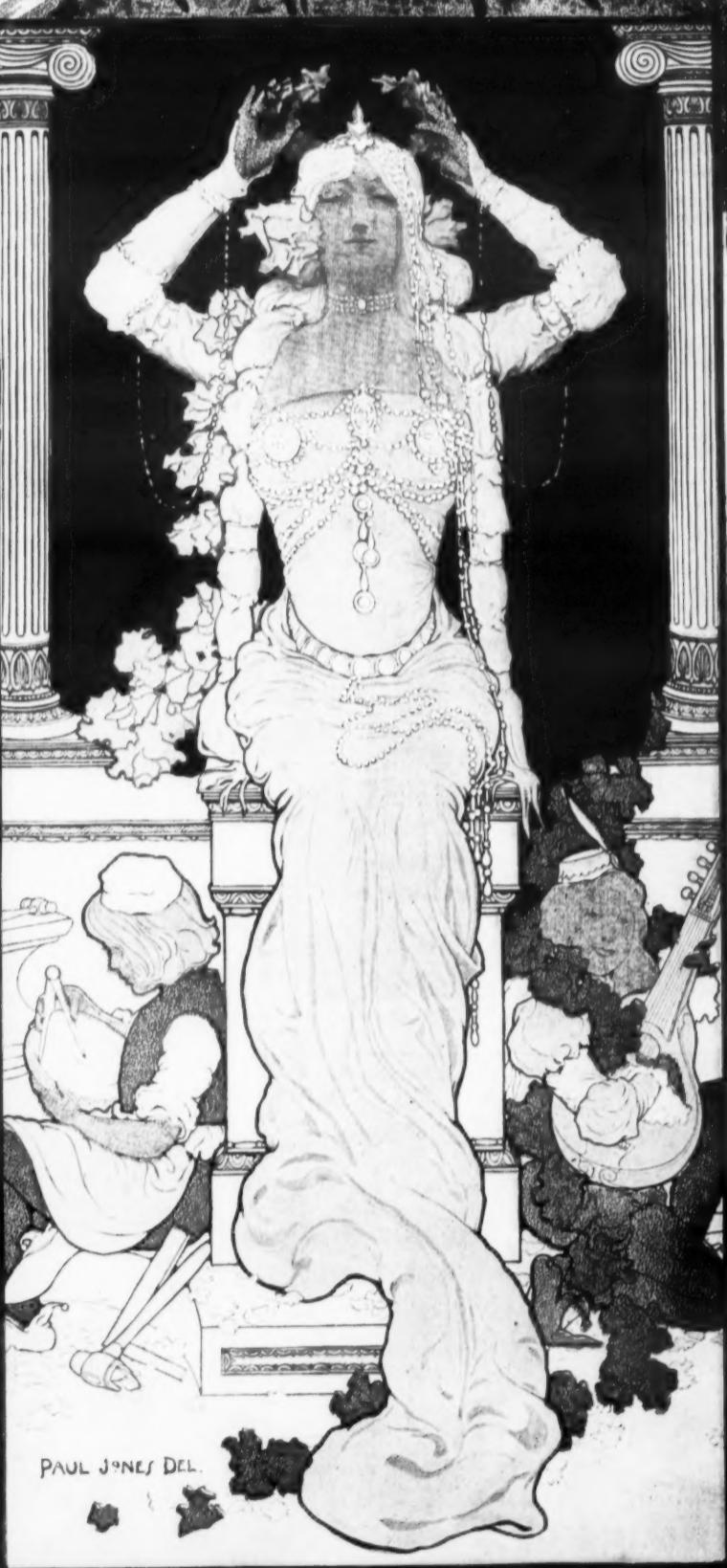
When you think  
of FLOUR  
Think of GOLD MEDAL

Washburn-Crosby Co.  
MINNEAPOLIS.

PROPERTY OF  
THE MIDDLETOWN CLUB.  
NOT TO BE MUTILATED  
OR TAKEN FROM THE BUILDING

PRICE 10 CENTS

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY



Cincinnati Fall Festival Number

W. MORGAN.

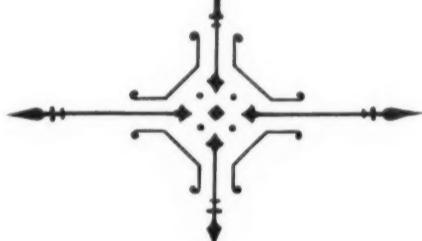
# The Fourth ANNUAL CINCINNATI FALL FESTIVAL

September 7<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup>



## Low Excursion Rates

from all parts of the country during the entire Festival



These are only a few of the numerous features which have been provided for the Cincinnati Fall Festival this year that promise to make it in point of attractiveness almost equal to the international expositions.

For detailed description see leading article in this issue of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.  
For detailed programme address John A. Ringold, Chairman Publicity Committee, Carew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### Grand Venetian Spectacle

## "MARCO POLO"

The largest and finest spectacular production ever given in America, affording the thousands who visit Cincinnati during the Fall Festival the pleasure of spending an evening in mediæval Venice with its picturesquely-attired merrymakers and gayly-decked gondolas, given on the banks of the historic "Rhine," which flows through the city. Stage, 500 feet long; Artistic Scenery, 800 Participants, Gorgeous Costumes, Gondolas and Gondoliers from Venice.

September 8th.

### Magnificent Night Pageant

Illuminated by brilliant electrical display.

September 9th.

### Home Comers' Day

Reunion of former Cincinnatians

### An Imposing Industrial Exposition

The "Hall of All Nations," containing exhibits from all parts of the globe.

### Beautiful Floral Displays

Valuable Prizes.

### Two Band Concerts Daily

By the world's most famous bands: Innes' Band, Sousa's Band.

### High-Class Amusement Features

Many imported expressly for this Festival. "Seville," "Tableaux Vivants," "La Gymnase," "Potpourri," "Nippon."

### The Wonderful "Alhambra"

REPRODUCED.

Quaint English Tavern,  
"The White Horse Inn"